SEMI-WEEKLY

DIXON TELEGRAPH.

TUESDAY FRIDAY

6th Year No. 34 — DIXON, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1907 — $1.00 a Year Advance

MAY BUILD LINE DIXON TO PRINCETON

COMPANY TO BUILD CHICAGO TO PEORIA, OTTAWA TO PRINCETON.

THE CAPITAL STOCK IS $500,000

If Dixon People Get Busy They May Secure the Extension of the Line.

Will the citizens of Dixon soon have an opportunity to ride from here to Princeton on an interurban line? The Chicago, Ottawa and Peoria Railway company was incorporated Saturday to construct an interurban line from Chicago to Peoria and from Ottawa to Princeton. The principal office of the company will be at Champaign, and the company will commence work with a capital stock of $500,000. The board of directors is composed of H. H. Chubbuck, Ottawa; W. H. Carnahan, C. A. Wright, Charles Zilly and George Mattis, Champaign.

The intention of the company is to begin work on the construction of the road at once and get it completed as soon as possible. When the road is completed from Ottawa to Princeton, it is the intention to extend the line from Princeton to either Dixon or Sterling and connect with the Sterling, Dixon and Eastern Electric Railway company. If these plans materialize that will give the citizens of Dixon an opportunity to get into Chicago via Princeton and Ottawa. It is understood that these are the plans of the new company and the proposed plans will be carried out if there is any possible chance.

Dixon is in the correct location where she can talk business, and being the hustling city she is, can command attention from incorporators and directors of the new road. It is understood that several prominent citizens of Sterling have already been in consultation with several of the directors of the company and it is stated that they have been given some encouragement. Now is the time for Dixon to get busy and move things. All together for the extension of the line from Princeton to Dixon, and further is possible. All together.

Peoria Interurban Open.

A notable event in transportation circles of central Illinois was the opening Sunday of the interurban trolley line between Bloomington and Peoria, a distance of forty-two miles. This line is a part of the Illinois Traction company's system. It connects Peoria with Bloomington and Decatur, the line between the two latter cities having been constructed a year ago.

The Illinois Traction company first built a line from Danville to Decatur. Later the line was extended to Springfield and St. Louis and from Springfield to Lincoln. The company is now preparing to build from Lincoln to Bloomington and from Lincoln to Mackinaw to connect with the Peoria line. In addition surveyors are out for another line from Springfield to Jacksonville.

Next year it is also planned to build from Champaign to Bloomington and from Bloomington to Joliet, thus completing the line from Chicago to St. Louis, paralleling the steam line of the Chicago and Alton.

The construction of the line from Peoria to Bloomington is especially noteworthy from the fact that the company was compelled to build a bridge across the Illinois river at Peoria, at an expense of $200,000, the first important bridge work yet contracted by that company. It is asserted that the Illinois Traction company connects the most profitable belt of inland cities of any in the west.

EVERYBODY ENJOYED THE PLEASANT SUNDAY

Every livery rig in Dixon was in use Sunday afternoon and evening. The day was ideal for a drive, the first nice Sunday for several months and the anxiety of the people to get out caused a remarkable demand for rigs, and after 2 o'clock it was impossible to secure any kind of private conveyance.

WHO KILLED THAT FAT HOG?

NORTHWESTERN DETECTIVE IS DOING SOME INVESTIGATING AT DIXON STOCKYARDS.

A railroad detective is here investigating the circumstances that led up to the death of a hog. The big corporation is spending a lot of money just to find out why Patterson & Giltenane's prize porker was transformed into sausage by a Northwestern freight train Tuesday night, as told in this paper.

The gates to the stockyard, where the piggie-wiggie was locked up, were left open by some loafers. Therefore the 600 pound weinie got out, mixed things with a freight train and met death square in the face. Death was the victor.

But the Northwestern officials have decide that the hog was innocent of its own death. They have decreed that the person or persons who left the stockyards gate open is morally responsible for the pulverized condition of the hog. They know that people have been hanging around the stockyards too much. The detective is going to wait until some one leaves the gate open, then someone will be arrested and the hog will be avenged.

ELGIN ARSON CASE REMANDED

STERLING MAN WILL AGAIN BE TRIED IN OREGON CIRCUIT COURT.

The supreme court last Friday reversed and remanded the case of the People vs. Elgin. This brings the famous Elgin case back to Oregon for a new trial. It is not know if the case will come up this term or not, but it is likely that it will not be called for trial before the term following this one.

This is the case of Samuel Elgin, charged with setting fire to a creamery near Polo to defraud the insurance companies. Mr. Elgin, at the last term of court in Ogle county, was found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary at Joliet, but the case was appealed and Mr. Elgin was released on bail pending the action of the supreme court. Samuel Elgin resides at Sterling.

STATE SENATORS VISIT DIXON

PARTY STOPPED HERE TODAY ENROUTE FROM DEKALB TO SPRINGFIELD.

A party of Illinois State Senators and their families visited Dixon this morning and took breakfast at the Nachusa house. They were enroute to Springfield from DeKalb, where they inspected the Northern Illinois State Normal school Saturday and Sunday, and stopped here to transfer to the Peoria passenger.

They were traveling in a special car and their presence attracted considerable attention. In the party were R. S. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Richardson, Miss Lura Hill, Miss Jessie Martin, Miss Lulu Richardson, W. M. Grisson, Paul Cliff, Al Cliff, Roy Atherton, Howard Colgan, Charles J. Smith, Ava Richardson, D. G. Marley, S. A. Morrison, Robert M. McKinley and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Cliff.

FARMER INJURED IN A RUNAWAY

John Held, a farmer residing about seven miles south of Dixon, had a bad runaway Saturday night while returning to his home from Dixon. The accident occurred several miles south of the city, the horse scaring at some object in the highway. Mr. Held was thrown from the vehicle and sustained a bad injury to one of his arms. It was necessary to call a physician.

Pupils Pass Examination.

The final examination of the pupils in the rural schools of Lee county was held in the various districts Friday. The nineteen pupils who took the work at the Sugar Grove school successfully passed the examination.

DIXON FAVORED BY NATURAL ADVANTAGES

CAPITALISTS WILL FIND IT AN IDEAL CITY FOR INVESTMENTS.

OUTRANKS MANY LARGER CITIES

George E. Moran, Writer for Chicago Chronicle, Says He Has Seen No Better City.

George E. Moran, a special writer for the Chicago Chronicle, has the following detailed write-up of Dixon and her industries in Sunday's paper which should help this city in her effort to secure more industries:

If every municipality—not only of equal size but of metropolitan proportions—were to be built up and maintained in the general condition of the little city of Dixon, the improvement in American urban affairs would attract the attention of the world. No longer would European visitors declaim against our dirty streets and bedraggled cities. No longer would our ideas in architecture, street improvement and the care of cities be a joke and source of endless amusement to the laughing universe. The men who run even the largest American cities can come to Dixon, Ill., and learn things that will materially benefit them.

Dixon was originally built in an ideal location and has been constructed on lines of both common sense and architectural beauty. A high standard has always been maintained in both public buildings and private dwellings, an equally high standard in all branches of municipal improvements and the little city is today the most beautiful and progressive town in the Rock River valley.

Dixon is ninety-eight miles west of Chicago—about a two hours' run—on the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern and Illinois Central railways. This gives the city an excellent position for railway traffic, while the facilities for the receipt of raw material and shipping of manufactured products are unequaled. A splendid interurban line, with the terminus in this city, connects Dixon with the other towns of the surrounding country. The roads of this part of Illinois are the best in the nation. They are splendidly made and kept in perfect repair. The highways, in fact, are more like substantial roads of Europe than the country lanes and ill-kept wagon routes of the United States.

Dixon was evidently founded by men who knew as much about natural advantages of soil and surface as the best scientists in the big colleges. It is located on high ground in Lee county, Illinois, and is so placed that it enjoys practically perfect natural drainage. Mud and lush are almost unknown in and around Dixon. For miles in every direction the traveler can journey over the well drained ground and not find as much mud as will be splashed up in an hour's trip through Chicago.

The water power facilities of Dixon are unsurpassed, both for the generation of electricity and the multitudinous manufacturing purposes for which water power is a prime requisite. At present there are over a dozen extensive manufacturing plants in the town, employing several hundred men and women, but the field is far from being crowded. Factories and manufacturing enterprises of many kinds could be advantageously located at Dixon. An immense plant for the manufacture of cement—a $1,000,000 plant, yet with returns safe and certain for even so heavy an investment—has recently been established and is thriving. The material for superior cement is to be had around the city in almost inexhaustible quantities.

East of Dixon are huge deposits of white sand—glistening, silica sand utilized in the making of the finest glass. H. Foster Bain, director of the Illinois geological survey, made a report on this sand a year ago and found it to be almost unequaled in quality and purity—99.07 per cent pure silica. This shows that a glass works could be established at Dixon with every possible advantage of location and abundance of material at hand, while finished products would be of the highest grade.

There is room at Dixon for manufacturing plants, plenty of good locations are available and the people of the town are eager to welcome newcomers. It would be difficult to pick a spot in the whole northwest where every condition of surroundings, transportation and natural business value equals Dixon.

The best evidence of Dixon's natural resources and advantages is in the condition of the town in regard to buildings and municipal improvements. A number of magnificent county and municipal buildings have recently been erected here of a style magnitude and general perfection that will compare favorably with any similar edifices to be seen in cities of over 100,000 people. The business blocks are substantially built—nothing slipshod or antiquated, up to date in every detail and as attractive as the stores and office structures of Milwaukee, Peoria or Indianapolis. The private residences of Dixon are a genuine surprise to every visitor. It is a city of beautiful homes, houses as elaborate and as costly as some of those along Chicago's boulevards. These houses, large, finely modeled and of the finest materials, are rendered doubly attractive by large lawns. Every home in Dixon seems to have a splendid, well-kept lawn, a luxury enjoyed by only the very wealthiest in the larger cities. The little Illinois town, be it remembered, has only about 11,000 people and yet displays houses of richness and refinement almost equal to those along the avenues of the nation's greatest cities.

The writer has been in almost every city in the country of over 5,000 population, but has nowhere seen such a thorough system of paved streets and splendid stone and cement sidewalks as in Dixon. Brick pavements, well laid, kept in perfect condition, are seen in every direction, while the sidewalks are at once good evidence of the city's progressiveness and the resources of the neighborhood. These walks are superior to those of the larger cities, more durable and kept in much better condition.

Dixon has three wealthy national banks, all on the soundest basis; a city water works which supplies water from artesian wells, the best of gas and electric lighting systems and unlimited electric power for the benefit of manufacturing plants. Numerous stately churches show that the people are religious as they are progressive and intelligent. The public school system of Dixon is second to none in the state, while the city possesses the Northern Illinois Normal college, the Rock River Military academy—one of the best military schools in the west—a business college which enjoys a reputation extending far beyond the borders of Illinois.

The leading hotels of Dixon are first class, homelike and comfortable.

With such business facilities, so well-constructed a city, and such religious and educational advantages, Dixon is fast becoming known as an ideal place in which to live, make money and pass a thoroughly enjoyable existence. The population is rapidly increasing and is of the highest grade—moral, intellectual people, who make up the best class of neighbors, business associates and business customers.

The farm country surrounding Dixon is exceptionally rich from an agricultural standpoint and the farms are of the largest size, well tilled and owned by a prosperous class of people, who make Dixon their market and shipping headquarters.

The country immediately adjoining Dixon offers excellent prospects for investors and the purchase of tracts within easy reach of the city will be found highly profitable. With the growth of Dixon as a manufacturing center there will be a demand for homes and a high class of suburban properties.

The farming country around Dixon is also one of the richest dairy regions in Illinois and one plant located here devoted to the utilization of milk products cares for the milk of thousands of cows per day. Chicago receives a large percentage of its dairy supplies from the district surrounding Dixon.

Dixon has a unique distinction—one which goes far to show the attractiveness of the little city. It is a convention city—a place where gatherings of every reputable order are held. The Rock River assembly will be held on the beautiful chautauqua grounds between July 27 and August 11, 1907. These grounds are located in the outskirts of the city, on the edge of the majestic Rock river, one of the most picturesque of western streams, crossed by splendid bridges and dotted thickly with fine launches owner by the wealthy men of Dixon.

The Rock River assembly has one of the largest auditoriums or tabernacles in America. It is built in circular shape, without interior supports, giving an uninterrupted view from any portion of the great amphitheatre. Here every summer may be heard the finest of Chautauqua talent, hundreds of the thinkers and orators of the great organization

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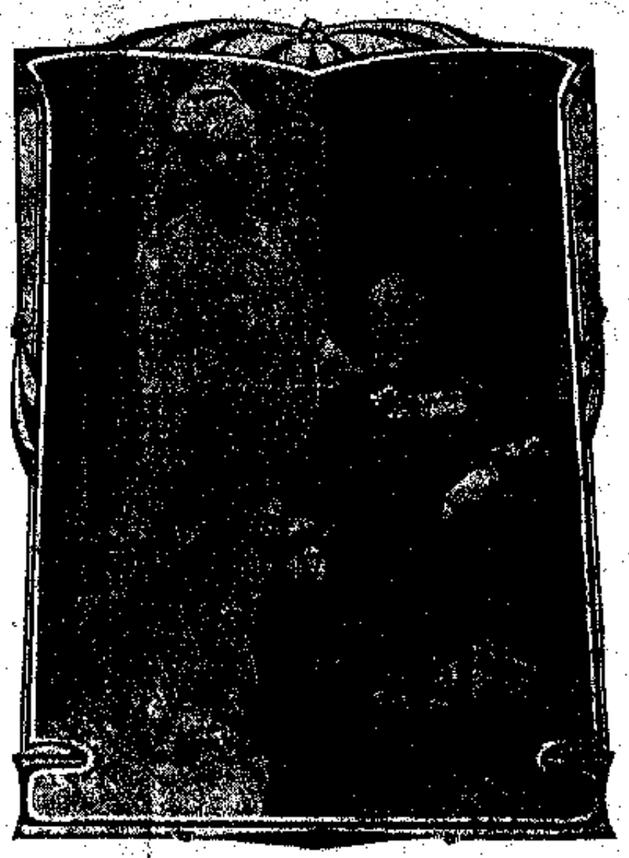

KING CHARLES AND QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ROUMANIA, WHOSE PEASANTS ARE IN REVOLT.

King Charles and Queen Elizabeth of Roumania have escaped many of the ills that beset crowned heads, but the recent revolt of peasants in their domains has placed them, it is believed, in a perilous position. They have been closely guarded in their palace. Deeds of violence on the royal estates have been committed during the uprising. Queen Elizabeth is much better known outside of her own country than the king because of her literary work. She is noted as Carmen Sylva, a graceful poet.

ARE GETTING JURY FOR FULLER CASE

PROSPECT THAT CASE WILL OCCUPY THE COURT FOR A WEEK.

EIGHT ATTORNEYS ON THE CASE

John S. Abbott Brings Suit Against Wife for Divorce on Grounds of Drunkenness.

The case of the People vs. Edward C. Fuller, libel, was called for trial at 1:45 this afternoon. The attorneys are now trying to get a jury, which task will not likely be completed today. It is the opinion of the attorneys in the case that nearly all of this week will be taken up in the trial of the case.

One of the principal features of the trial is the number of attorneys participating. Those for the state are Wooster, Brewster, Bardwell and Cryor; for the defendant, Barge, Watts, Brooks and Wingert.

Jurors Excused.

Several of the third term petit jurors were excused by the court. They gave as their reasons too much farm work.

Sues For Divorce.

John S. Abbott has brought suit against his wife, Mrs. Katherine Abbott, for divorce. In his petition he alleges adultery and habitual drunkenness. The couple were married at Oregon Dec. 19, 1903, and lived together until March 7, 1907. Abbott is the man indicted by the grand jury of the April term for wife abandonment.

WAS HELD UP SATURDAY NIGHT

ALBERT HOBBS RELIEVED OF TEN DOLLARS BY THREE ROBBERS.

Albert Hobbs, who resides on River street, was held up by three men on Saturday night in front of McAlpine's shop and relieved of $10 from one pocket and some small change from another. Mr. Hobbs could not identify the men on account of the darkness. The robbers made their getaway. It is not known if Mr. Hobbs has notified the police or not, but up to going to press nothing has been done toward catching the fellows. Hobbs is of the opinion that the work was done by local talent.

Todd-Carlisle Nuptials.

This afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. James H. Todd, 208 East Everrett street, occurred the marriage of her youngest daughter, Elizabeth A. Todd, to Mr. George H. Carlisle, of Detroit, Mich. It was a quiet home wedding, about forty guests being in attendance. The ceremony was performed by Rev. James Brown of Chicago University. The couple were unattended. The bride looked very beautiful in a gown of white lace over satin. She carried lillies of the valley. The rooms were decorated with cut flowers and ferns; roses, lillies of the valley and carnations being used. After the ceremony a luncheon was served. Miss Todd is well known in Dixon's church and social circles and is one of Dixon's most cultured daughters whom we are sorry to lose. Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle left for Chicago on the six o'clock train amid the sincere congratulations of their friends. They will spend a few days in the city and will then go to Detroit where they will be at home at 23 Haigh street.

The guests from out of town who attended the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Todd, Burlington, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Todd and son, Seattle, Wash.; Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Benton Harbor, Mich.; Mr. Clark Ralph and Miss Marion Woodford of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mr. William Todd of Sterling.

Brakeman Painfully Hurt.

Ed Origiesen, a Northwestern brakeman, was painfully hurt at Nelson Friday afternoon and as a result of his mishap he will be unable to work for some time. He was turning a brake when the beam gave way, allowing him to slip from the flat-car on which he was standing, to the ground. He wrenched his back severely in the fall.

SCHOOL ELECTIONS HELD SATURDAY

E. J. COUNTRYMAN AND J. W. WATTS PRESIDENTS OF THE TWO BOARDS.

NO OPPOSITION TO THE TICKETS

Men of Experience Will Continue to Look After Interests of the Dixon Schools.

The expected happened at the South Side election Saturday. The ticket named was elected without opposition. One hundred and fifty-nine votes were polled and everything passed off serenely. E. J. Countryman is now president of the South Dixon board of educatoin and the new members of the board are Fred K. Tribou, Robert D. Adams and David Spencer. Mr. Spencer was elected to succeed himself. The board is composed of good business men, and it is assured that the affairs of the schools are in good hands.

Quiet on North Side.

On the North Side there were only thirty-two votes cast at the school election held Saturday afternoon. James W. Watts was elected president of the board and James N. Stirling and E. C. Parsons were elected members of the board.

HORSE KILLED: BUGGY SMASHED

C. A. DEMENT LIVERY LOSES A HORSE ON THE RAILWAY NEAR ELDENA.

One of C. A. Dement's best livery horses was killed and a fine buggy was totally destroyed by an Illinois Central freight train near Eldena on Friday night. The rig was one which Mr. Dement had rented to Dixon young people to attend the dance which was held at Eldena hall, by Avery Manges. At Mr. Dement's request the names of the people who had the horse and buggy have not been made known.

The horse was tied in front of the hall, but during the dance got loose and started for home. He made the wrong turn, however, and got onto the railroad track. He walked down the track for a considerable distance, until he came to a cattle guard which he could not cross.

A northbound freight train overtook the animal at the cattle guard, and as the embankment on each side of the track at this point is very steep, the horse had no chance to escape. He was killed instantly and the buggy was smashed beyond repair. Mr. Dement stated that the loss would probably amount to $300.

JOSEPH WORTH WAS VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA.

Joseph Worth died at 11 o'clock last night at his home on the Rock Island road, of pneumonia. He leaves a wife and seven children—five boys and two girls—to mourn his loss. Three children are dead. The funeral services will be held Wednesday at 2 p. m., at the house. Rev. Rutherford, pastor of the English Lutheran church, will officiate.

ASSEMBLY BOARD WORKS ON PROGRAM.

The Rock River Assembly board held a meeting in this city Saturday afternoon, but as the president, J. L. Moore, of Polo, was unable to be present no action was taken on matters of business. The time was profitably occupied in work on the program for the next summer's session, which promises to be very attractive. Another meeting of the board will be held May 6th.

Hearing on Petition.

A hearing on the petition to sell real estate in the Francis Lean estate was held in Judge Scott's court Saturday afternoon.

Meet to Organize.

The Lee county board of supervisors will meet in this city Wednesday, May 1st, for the purpose of organization.

MAIL ORDER EVIL

ITS RISE IS NOT THE RESULT OF LEGITIMATE DEMAND.

DUE ENTIRELY TO GREED

And It Feeds Upon the Prosperity of the Country Towns—A Menace to the Nation.

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As the years go by we are more than ever brought face to face with the vital question of trading at home. During the past decade the habit of buying at home among the people of such proportions that the country merchant may well feel alarmed at the probable extreme outcome, unless he does to forestall the great calamity which will surely result therefrom.

Trade conditions 25 years ago were satisfactory. At that time catalog houses were entirely unknown and country merchants were "monarchs of all they surveyed," so to speak, in the lines represented, and the people were prosperous and happy. Perhaps not so much because they generally had money enough to meet their wants, but because of the contentment that prevailed throughout the country at that time. The farmers raised good crops generally, and received good prices for what they had to sell. They sold their surplus stuff to the local merchant and bought what they wanted; and this was the height of their ambition, hence the contentment that prevailed.

But in after years, when cities grew and trade expanded, the merchants of these cities not being content with conditions of trade, devised plans by which they might reach out for more business. Advertising in the newspapers being a cheap way of putting the merits of their goods before the people, this plan appealed to them and it was adopted. At first they operated on a small scale; then, as the merchant saw the opportunity for making it pay, he added to his advertising fund. And so it has continued until to-day millions of dollars are annually sent to mail order houses by the people of the United States.

The best and most effective way to throttle the catalogue house has been a question uppermost in the minds of country merchants for several years past; some advocating one plan and some another. There are several plans which might be presented to induce the farmer to buy at home. In the first place his pride might be appealed to. There are very few farmers who own their own farms but that would be interested in building up his own locality. He realizes the fact that if his farm is to be valuable it must be farmed in the most scientific manner and all buildings, fences, etc., must be kept up in the best possible shape, and above all the farm must be located not too far from some good town, for we all know that farm land brings a much better price when near to some good town or village. It is not hard to get the farmer to realize this, for if he ever sold any farm land or tried to sell any, he knows this to be a fact. Well, then, after he has realized this fact, the thing for him to do is to patronize his home merchants and business men, so they may be able to build and maintain a good town.

Public schools are much better in the towns than in the country for the reason that where the population is most dense, there is more taxable property to the amount of territory covered, hence there is more money collected for school purposes, and as a result more and better teachers are employed. All this is of the highest importance to the farmer, as most farmers who are of any importance in their profession are interested in giving their sons and girls a good education. And right here is where the good town proposition comes to him with great force. He knows he can send his children to the village school at a great deal less expense than to send them away to colleges, and that in most cases better results are obtained.

If the farmer seriously desires all these good things he must of necessity help to build them. Let him do his share in this, for it is one of the main springs in the great wheel of commerce in this country and can be afforded to go ahead in purchase even the smallest item of merchandise, the cash it may seem to him that he is saving a few cents by doing so.

It seems that it could be easily pointed out to him that if there was no town near him and he had to drive 20 or 30 miles to take his produce in and bring back his groceries the extra distance home, he would easily see that his land would greatly depreciate in value and the disadvantages he would encounter on every hand would be very disastrous to his lot, and he would gladly spend his money at home to divert this calamity.

One of the most potent levers with which to control trade in country localities is the liberal use of printers' ink, coupled with intelligence in advertising the wares of the merchant. The catalogue houses employ the best talent obtainable to write their advertisements and spend large sums of money in this way. Having advertising judiciously they advertise on a large scale and consequently get the business. The old saying that "You must fight the devil with fire" will apply in this case. The home merchant must advertise. He must do more than say: "Come to Smith's to trade, cheapest place on earth." He must describe his merchandise as he would in private conversation over the counter to a customer, and then quote the price. This will nearly always act as a clincher and will at least put him on a standing with the catalogue houses. In fact it will give him an advantage over the catalogue house, for in almost every case he can sell the same grade of merchandise cheaper than the catalogue house can sell it. This is not mere theory but a statement of fact, for the reason that the country merchant's business is operated at a very much less expense than that of the mail order merchant. There are a thousand and one items of expense which the city merchant has to meet that are entirely unknown to the country merchant.

The time is rapidly approaching when people who patronize mail order houses will be looked upon as "scoundrels" by the solid and influential citizens of all commonwealths and will suffer ostracism at their hands.

Cities and towns are built by combined efforts of the residents thereof; not by foreign capital. So too are our churches and schoolhouses built. It may be true that in many instances eastern capital has been employed to make improvements in the west, but always with good round interest to the lender of the money. No one ever heard of a case where an eastern man or firm contributed to western enterprise for the fun of the thing. Nor did you ever hear of a case where any mail order or catalogue house ever contributed to any church building fund. Nor yet did they ever build or help to build any of our schoolhouses. You never heard of a case of this kind and you never will. All these eastern sharks care for is your dollar, and you know it, and when they have gotten that they have no more use for you. Then why should you patronize them? You can go to your home merchant any day in the year and if you are short of change, he will extend you credit. If you are sick and unable to work the home merchant will see that your family is provisioned until you get on your feet again. He will do all of this and at the same time furnish the same grade of goods at the same or even at a less price. Will the catalogue merchant do this?

J. P. BELL.

Are you, Mr. Resident of This Community, feeding to the mail order hog the dollars of this community? Are you pouring the money that should stay in the home town into the trough from which the gluttonous hogs of the city feed? If so you are doing not only the town, but yourself an irreparable injury, and one that you should stop at once.

DIXON MERCHANTS GATHERED AT BANQUET

ARE UNITED IN THEIR ENDEAVORS TO BOOST CITY'S INTERESTS.

ONE HUNDRED SEATED AT TABLE

Several Features of Retail Merchants' Association Bring Members Into Close Touch.

One of the sure L. Rule that the merchants of this city are in earnest in their endeavor to boost Dixon is the fact that such a gathering as that of Friday night when fully one hundred business men congregated in the upper hall of the Odd Fellows' building to dine, given the lie to the idea that the interest which one of their number stated to be the future prosperity of the city and its institutions.

The occasion was the first annual banquet of the Dixon Retail Merchants' association and everyone who attended left the hall with a renewed conviction to do his part to make this the best city in the country. In great measure will this result be due to the addresses made by the speakers, which were of a character to inspire the listener with a desire to do something for the city and its institutions.

The banquet was served by the Opera House orchestra accompanied with a choice program which called forth frequent applause. Secretary A. G. Harris presided as toastmaster and made a very capable official. His first duty was to read a telegram from Sol Westerfield of Chicago, president of the Retail Merchants' Association of Illinois, who was on the program for a toast, but whose message read: "Regret my inability to be with you. Accept my best excuses." This was the only disappointment on the program but it was long enough to satisfy all, for it was 1 o'clock when the menu left the hall.

State Secretary Speaks.

Geo. E. Green of Peoria, secretary of the Retail Merchants' association of the state, made the principal address of the evening. In his opening remarks he took occasion to compliment Toastmaster Harris for his effective lobbying which brings the next state convention of the association to Dixon. He spoke of the good work which Senator Hughes has done for the merchants in the state legislature.

Organization is nothing else but co-operation, said the speaker. To harmonize, to educate, to benefit and to protect are the four purposes of the retail merchants' association. Business men should learn that "If I know you and you know me, we will not be jealous of each other—we would cut it out."

Mr. Green gave many examples of the benefits of the Retail Merchants' association, in doing away with trading stamps, unprofitable methods of advertising, etc., and assured the merchants that they cannot derive the full benefits of organization unless they partake of it. The question of how to get the merchants to do this is only one sure way, said the speaker. Get your merchants into trouble, and they will get together to seek a remedy. If there is any one great danger confronting the retail merchant it is the much discussed parcel post delivery. It is up to the retail merchants to put forth their best efforts to meet the competition of the catalog houses, which if they had their way would cause the destruction of the small towns. The benefits of the pure food law were cited briefly and some of the things accomplished by the association in the past were recalled by Mr. Green.

Hughes Praises Dixon.

Senator Hughes, who was a member of the Dixon Club in the 1880's, spoke briefly of the growth of the city since then, and referred to Dixon as the prettiest little city in Northern Illinois, with one of the best manufacturing plants of its size in the state. The general trend of Senator Hughes' address was in impress the importance of "Getting Dixon" on the map. He cited the fact that Dixon is the largest milk factory in the country, sending the best brand of milk to the world's fair, the best glue, the best pickles, the best pipe organs in Dixon and so forth and so on. He felt that Dixon was the best place for the best people and he thought more of Dixon and its people than any place he had ever lived in. He felt that the future of Dixon was the greatest development ever made.

We have the best city government we have ever had, he said, but it is not a question of politics, it is a question of whether we want to have the best city government we can have. Senator Hughes said that in the coming legislature he had some bills to introduce which he felt would be of benefit to the city. He said that he would do all in his power to help the city in the legislature, but he felt that he could do more if he had the support of the city. He said that he was not a "Pickwick and pickerino" he was elected to represent the people of this district, and if you have got anything to say, say it there. We have cackled enough, he said. We suggest putting down a concrete square around the court house square and the board of supervisors should be asked to do the job. We talk putting them down in the Citizens State bank and the bank, for instance, we put them on a side street and the people in front of it are properly they are not in the sight and we tread them down. What are you going to do? Many important questions are brought to an issue by the merchants. There is the question of peddlers, and the question of people who will not pay their bills, which is now before the legislature in the form of a garnishment bill. The merchant must protect himself. We must all boost Dixon. If you have not any kicking to do, go out into the woodshed and kick yourself.

Edwards on Legislation.

Mayor Edwards was called upon and spoke briefly concerning the merchant and the legislature. If there is an honest senator who votes according to his convictions it is Senator Hughes, he said, and if any senator has any influence in the legislature, he has. Mr. Edwards' interest in several educational bills which have come before the legislature has shown him that great good can be accomplished by organization and that the merchants can accomplish much through the legislature. Referring to hitching posts, Mayor Edwards said he believed in them, but where can we put them? This and other questions which the merchants desire to discuss with the city council will receive careful consideration.

As the hour was growing "early" no other speakers were called and the very successful banquet brought to a close.

Brinton on Organization.

W. P. Brinton, president of the Grand Detour Plow company, was the next speaker and he confined his remarks to the importance of the Secretary Green since. People's grocery representation so far as he got in men are concerned. With reference to the toastmaster at least he said the merchants can do themselves much good by careful organization. As an example, he said the plow manufacturers of the country have "woke up" to the need of careful, close association and to control prices, but to eliminate certain abuses and unusual and unnecessary cost in the manufacture of implements.

Referring to Dixon industries, he said he had lived in Dixon but two years and during that time he had on his feet no shoes except the Watson-Plummer shoes and "they are good enough for me." Dixon, he said, is splendidly located and he hopes that a thousand merchants will come to attend the convention next February, and only hoped that they would come in May, when the city looks her best.

President Martin Speaks.

O. H. Martin, president of the retail association, spoke briefly and thanked, in behalf of the Retail Merchants' association, those present for their interest and attendance. The work planned for the year will need the help of every merchant and every citizen so that the delegates who attend the convention next February will say they were royally entertained at Dixon. Nothing but united effort will make it a success. He said he is glad that we are to have the convention next year, for he believes it will help Dixon.

Polo Merchant Present.

T. E. McGrath, president of the Polo Retail Merchants' association, was down for a toast. Mr. McGrath was at one time president of the Hardware and Lumber Dealers' association of Illinois and had something worth saying about the value of organization. Association work to me, he said, has always been educational—not a trust proposition to advance prices, but to educate people along certain lines, to disseminate trade ethics. The Polo association is but a year old and hopes soon to affiliate with the state association.

Get Business, Says Rosbrook.

C. J. Rosbrook impressed the necessity of getting the trade of the country surrounding Dixon and making Dixon live and hustling. He feared that the early closing of stores was detrimental to trade, driving it to smaller towns. He also deplored the removal of hitching posts and before closing his remarks took occasion to jibe some of the Dixon merchants who buy from the catalog houses.

Countryman Says Boost.

E. J. Countryman spoke briefly of the power to be found in organization, closing his remarks by urging everybody to boost.

Keyes for Early Closing.

G. H. Keyes, who has been a member of the local association since its organization and one of its early presidents, said he was one of the first to advocate the early closing of stores not every night, but every week night. He believes that farmers could be educated to know what night the stores are open so that they could come to town every night. Mr. Keyes has served on several committees on improvements, and has made considerable money by carefully considering the proposition.

Meyer Makes Enthusiasts.

J. F. Meyer, feeling that the success of organization had been fully demonstrated, gave over, and left the floor open to the members of the association. Mr. Meyer said he felt that the association should be organized. Take a day away from business and the merchants need the rest under a good fellowship. Organization can do much to boost Dixon, which, by co-operation, can become the greatest city in the state.

Petersheim for Protection.

Joe Petersheim told the boys they were among the merchants as a teacher, in that a "teacher" is all the time learning. He said he was in favor of organization because it will do their part in "Protection and protection" he said, "is the slogan before us in business." He said he was tired of being treated from stores. Go to the merchants and if you have got anything to say, say it there. We have cackled enough, he said. We suggest putting down a concrete square around the court house square and the board of supervisors should be asked to do the job. We talk putting them down in the Citizens State bank and the bank, for instance, we put them on a side street and the people in front of it are properly they are not in the sight and we tread them down. What are you going to do? Many important questions are brought to an issue by the merchants. There is the question of peddlers, and the question of people who will not pay their bills, which is now before the legislature in the form of a garnishment bill. The merchant must protect himself. We must all boost Dixon. If you have not any kicking to do, go out into the woodshed and kick yourself.

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THE PRICE OF COAL MAY SOAR

SHORTAGE OF CARS ABOUT CHICAGO CAUSES RETAILERS TROUBLE.

Reciprocal demurrage and car shortage may be the means of advancing the price of coal in and around Chicago, according to the members of the Illinois and Wisconsin Retail Dealers' association, who met in the Grand Pacific hotel yesterday to consider these important questions.

The meeting was attended by 125 dealers from Lake, Lee, Winnebago, Kankakee, Kane and LaSalle counties in Illinois and twelve counties in Wisconsin contiguous to Chicago territory.

President Frank Nesher of DeKalb opened the discussion with a statement that "reciprocal demurrage and the shortage of coal cars will be the salient features in the regulation of prices of coal and unless remedies are offered our only recourse will be to advance the price."

It was decided to obtain from the various railroads centering in Chicago a conference that would bring about a readjustment of conditions that have been confronting the shippers and dealers in the past.

JOLIET MAN TELLS HOW TO BURN ASHES

HIS METHOD ELIMINATES ALL SMOKE AND REDUCES COAL BILLS.

WET ASHES VENTILATES COAL

Was Using This Method Long Before the Altoona Cobbler Gave Out His Discovery.

The "black smoke" problem, the solution of which an Altoona cobbler asserts he has found, was settled over a year ago by a Joliet man entirely. Leander Leach of the Leach Windmill company.

By burning what he terms "treated coal" in the furnace of his boiler Mr. Leach has obtained the smoke nuisance reduced, his coal bills cut half and increased his available power 50 per cent.

He calls his method plain common sense and today detailed the process which has not only kept soot out of the surrounding atmosphere, but has meant a big saving in cash to his concern.

Buys Cheap Grade.

The cheapest sort of coal screenings are bought. Before feeding in to the furnace the coal is mixed with prepared fresh ashes which have been thoroughly drenched with water. This mixing may be done in any proportion ranging from one part wet ashes to five of coal up to equal parts of each.

The theory is the ventilation of the coal. The wet cinders act as a sponge and hold the water until it heats and forms steam, forcing air through the microscopic interstices of the coal. This introduces oxygen sufficient to unite with the carbon of the smoke, and thus consume the smoke.

The blaze is all on top of the coal, and while the coal is burning there is no smoke visible. When the treated coal is first thrown into the furnace, for about a second there issues puffs of thin black smoke, which swiftly changes to a golden brown, then to a light biscuit shade, and inside of two minutes the smoke is scarcely visible.

Sift Ashes Before Use.

The ashes are sifted by Mr. Leach before using, as he finds he does not need to use the finest dust, though he stated it would be equally successful. A common sand screen measuring one and a half by three feet with an inch mesh over which is placed a wire netting of one-eighth inch mesh, does the work.

When the ash comes from the fire the second time it forms into large cinders, easily separated from the fresh ashes, which are sifted for use.

Mr. Leach hit upon the scheme in order to force heat from a car of coal which had been consigned to him and which has been reported would not "get up steam." By gradual experiments he produced so much heat from this selfsame coal that he was compelled to close down two of the holes of the furnace in order to keep the boiler from blowing up.

SKUNK IS THE FARMER'S FRIEND

ODOROUS ANIMAL FOUND TO BE THE MORTAL FOE OF GRASSHOPPERS.

Washington, Apr. 19—Skunks are the farmers' friends, according to the biological survey of the department of agriculture, and deserve to be cultivated rather than destroyed.

The experts of the bureau have discovered that the skunk, shunned and avoided as it is, is the greatest grasshopper extinguisher known. It takes rank next of the red-headed woodpecker, barnyard fowls and meadow larks. In the past the skunk has been an animal regarded as worthy only of the price of its pelt or the lard its fat would produce.

Now the biological survey insists that when a field is overrun with grasshoppers, all that is necessary for the farmer to do is to gather together a working force of skunks and turn them loose in the infected area. The skunk will do the rest.

While skunks are not animals to be handled with impunity, a herd of domesticated skunks might be kept on every farm to use in an emergency. If the skunk is not immediately applied to the grasshopper pest the grasshoppers will eat up the field and pass on to the next.

Hawley Wilbur and wife have gone to Waukesha, Wis., the home of Mr. Wilbur's parents, to spend Sunday.

Miss Agnes Koepe, teacher of the Angler school near Sublette, is a guest at the home of Sheriff and Mrs. Tourtillott.

The F. E. Stiteley company has sold to Mrs. Crews of Nachusa the Howell cottage in West Dixon. Consideration $800.

Carl C. Backus has returned from a several days' visit in Chicago. Mr. Backus, while in the city, took in several of the big shows now running there.

Town Clerk Thomas Geiger of Nelson was here Friday calling on the county clerk. Thomas is taking right hold of his new duties like a veteran.

BECOMING A MOTHER is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing compares with the pain and horror of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipations of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom which cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of Mother's Friend during pregnancy relieves confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to life of mother and child. This scientific liniment is a god-send to all women at the time of their most critical trial. Not only does Mother's Friend carry women safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Book containing valuable information free.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

A MAKER OF HISTORY

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM,

Author of "The Master Mummer," "A Prince of Sinners," "Mysterious Mr. Sabin," "Anna the Adventuress," Etc.

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CHAPTER IV.

MONSIEUR ALFRED looked over her shoulder for the man who must surely be in attendance, but he looked in vain.

"Mademoiselle wishes a table—for herself alone," he repeated doubtfully.

"If you please," she answered.

It was obvious that mademoiselle was of the class which does not frequent night cafes alone, but after all that was scarcely M. Alfred's concern. She came perhaps from that strange land of the free, whose daughters had long ago kicked over the barriers of sex with the same abandon that Mlle. Flossie would display the soles of her feet a few hours later in their national dance. If she had chanced to raise her veil no earthly persuasions on her part would have secured for her the freedom of that little room, for M. Alfred's appreciation of likeness was equal to his memory for faces. But it was not until she was comfortably ensconced at a corner table, from which she had a good view of the room, that she did so, and M. Alfred realized with a philosophic shrug of his shoulders the error he had committed.

Phyllis looked about her with some curiosity. It was too early for the habitues of the place, and most of the tables were empty. The scarlet coated band were smoking cigarettes and had not yet produced their instruments. The conductor curled his black mustache and stared hard at the beautiful young English lady without, however, being able to attract a single glance in return. One or two men also tried to convey to her by smiles and glances the fact that ... [illegible] ... time ... [illegible] ... unattached ... put their heads together and discussed her with all ... of luncheon. To all of these things she remained indifferent. ... ordered a supper which she ate ... and wine which she scarcely drank. All the while she was considering. Now that she was here what could she do? Of whom was she to make inquiries? She scanned the faces of the newcomers with a certain grave curiosity which puzzled them. She neither invited nor repelled notice. She remained entirely at her ease.

M. Alfred, during one of his peregrinations around the room, passed close to her table. She stopped him.

"I trust that mademoiselle is well served," he remarked, with a little bow.

"Excellently, I thank you," she answered.

He would have passed on, but she detained him.

"You have very many visitors here," she remarked. "Is it the same always?"

He smiled.

"Tonight," he declared, "it is nothing. There are many who come here every evening. They amuse themselves here."

"You have a good many strangers also?" she asked.

"But certainly," he declared. "All the time."

"I have a brother," she said, "who was here eleven nights ago. let me see—that would be last Tuesday week. He is tall and fair, about twenty-one and, they say, like me. I wonder if you remember him?"

M. Alfred shook his head slowly.

"That is strange," he declared, "for, as a rule, I forget no one. Last Tuesday week I remember perfectly well. It was a quiet evening. La Scala was here. Out of the rest no one. If mademoiselle's brother was here it is most strange."

Her lip quivered for a moment. She was disappointed.

"I am so sorry," she said. "I hoped that you might have been able to help me. He left the Grand hotel on that night with the intention of coming here, and he never returned. I have been very much worried ever since."

She was no great judge of character, but M. Alfred's sympathy did not impress her with its sincerity.

"If mademoiselle desires," he said, "I will make inquiries among the waiters. I very much fear, however, that she will obtain no news here."

He departed, and Phyllis watched him talking to some of the waiters and the leader of the orchestra. Presently he returned.

"I am very sorry," he announced, "but the brother of mademoiselle could not have come here. I have inquired of the garcons and of M. Jules there, who forgets no one. They answer all the same."

"Thank you very much," she answered. "It must have been somewhere else."

She was unreasonably disappointed. It had been a very slender chance, but at least it was something tangible. She had scarcely expected to have it snapped so soon and so thoroughly. She dropped her veil to hide the tears which she felt were not far from her eyes and summoned the waiter for her bill. There seemed to be no object in staying longer. Suddenly the unexpected happened. A hand flashing with jewels was rested for a moment upon her table. When it was withdrawn a scrap of paper remained there.

Phyllis looked up in amazement. The girl to whom the hand belonged was sitting at the next table, but her head was turned away, and she seemed to be only concerned in watching the door. She drew the scrap of paper toward her and cautiously opened it. This is what she read, written in English, but with a foreign turn to most of the letters:

"M. Alfred lied. Your brother was here. Wait till I speak to you."

Instinctively she crumpled up this strange little note in her hand. She struggled hard to maintain her composure. She had at once the idea that every one in the place was looking at her. M. Alfred, indeed, on his way down the room wondered what had driven the hopeless expression from her face.

The waiter brought her bill. She paid it and tipped him with prodigality which for a woman was almost reckless. Then she ordered coffee and after a second's hesitation cigarettes. Why not? Nearly all the women were smoking, and she desired to pass for the moment as one of them. For the first time she ventured to gaze at her neighbor.

It was the young lady from Vienna. She was dressed in a wonderful confection of white lace, and she wore a large picture hat adjusted at exactly the right angle for her profile. From her throat and bosom there flashed the sparkle of many gems. The finger which held her cigarette was ablaze with diamonds. She leaned back in her seat smoking lazily, and she met Phyllis' furtive gaze with almost insolent calmness. But a moment later, when ... back was turned, she leaned ... and addressed her rapidly.

"... [illegible] ..." she said, "... he was waiting ... wait ... all the nights ... ... which he comes ... [illegible] ... her half fear... ... puzzled ... [illegible] ... never to me and talk."

"No. ... must not speak to me again. You must not let any one, especially the man himself, know what I have told you. No more now. Watch for the handkerchief."

"But what shall I say to him?"

The girl took no notice of her. She was looking in the opposite direction. She seemed to have edged away as far as possible from her. Phyllis drew a long breath. She felt her heart beating with excitement. The place suddenly seemed to her like part of a nightmare. And then all was clear again. Fortune was on her side. The secret of Guy's disappearance was in this room, and a few careless words from the girl at the next table had told her more than an entire police system had been able to discover. But why the mystery? What was she to say to the man when he came? The girl from Vienna was talking to some friends and toying carelessly with a little morsel of lace which she had drawn from her bosom. Phyllis watched it with the eyes of a cat. Every now and then she watched also the door.

The place was much fuller now. Mlle. Flossie had arrived with a small company of friends from Maxim's. The band was playing all the time. The popping of corks was almost incessant. The volume of sound had swelled. The laughter and greeting of friends betrayed more abandon than earlier in the evening. Old acquaintances had been renewed and new ones made. Mademoiselle from Vienna was surrounded by a little circle of admirers. Still she held in her right hand a crumpled up little ball of lace.

Men passing down the room tried to attract the attention of the beautiful young English demoiselle who looked out upon the little scene so indifferently as regarded individuals and yet with such eager interest as a whole. No one was bold enough, however, to make a second effort. Necessity at times gives birth to a swift capacity. Fresh from her simple country life, Phyllis found herself still able with effortless serenity to confound the most hardened boulevarder who paused to ogle her. Her eyes and lips expressed with ease the most convincing and absolute indifference to their approaches. A man may sometimes brave anger; he rarely has courage to combat indifference. So Phyllis held her own and waited.

And at last the handkerchief fell. Phyllis felt her own heart almost stop beating as she gazed down the room. A man of medium height, dark, immaculately dressed, distinguished, was slowly approaching her, exchanging greetings on every side. His languid eyes fell upon Phyllis. Those who had watched her previously saw then a change. The cold indifference had vanished from her face. She leaned forward as though anxious to attract his attention. She succeeded easily enough.

He was almost opposite her table, and her half smile seemed to leave him but little choice. He touched the back of the chair which fronted hers and took off his hat.

"Mademoiselle permits?" he asked softly.

"But certainly," she answered. "It is you for whom I have been waiting."

"Mademoiselle flatters me!" he murmured, more than a little astonished.

"Not in the least," she answered. "I have been waiting to ask you what has become of my brother, Guy Poynton!"

He drew out the chair and seated himself. His eyes never left her face.

"Mademoiselle," he murmured, "this is most extraordinary!"

She noticed then that his hands were trembling.

CHAPTER V.

"I AM asking a great deal of you, George! I know it. But you see how helpless I am. And read the letter—read it for yourself."

He passed Phyllis' letter across the small round dining table. His guest took it and read it carefully through.

"How old is the young lady?" he asked.

"Twenty-three."

"And the boy?"

"Twenty-one."

"Orphans, I think you said?"

"Orphans and relationless."

"Well off?"

"Moderately."

Duncombe leaned back in his chair and sipped his port thoughtfully.

"It is an extraordinary situation!" he remarked.

"Extraordinary indeed," his friend assented. "But so far as I am concerned you can see how I am fixed. I am older than either of them, but I have always been their nearest neighbor and their most intimate friend. If ever they have needed advice they have come to me for it. If ever I have needed a ... shooting for myself or a friend I have gone to them. This continental tour of theirs we discussed and planned out ... beforehand. If my miserable ... had not come on just when it did I should have gone with them, and even up to the last we hoped that I might have been able to have gone to Paris with Phyllis."

Duncombe nodded.

"Tell me about the boy," he said.

His host shrugged his shoulders.

"You know what they're like at that age," he remarked. "He was at Harrow, but he was not at college, and there was no one to keep him ... The pair of them had only a brace of lawyers for guardians. He's just a good looking, clean minded, high spirited young fellow, out of bounds and needing the bit every now and then. But, of course, he's no different from the run of young fellows of his age, and if an adventure came his way I suppose he'd see it through."

"And the girl?"

Andrew Pelham rose from his seat.

"I will show you her photograph," he said.

He passed into an inner room divided from the dining room by curtains. In a moment or two he reappeared.

"Here it is," he said and laid a picture upon the table.

Now, Duncombe was a young man who prided himself a little on being unimpressionable. He took up the picture with a certain tolerant interest and examined it at first without any special feeling, yet in a moment or two he felt himself grateful for those great disfiguring glasses from behind which his host was temporarily at least blind to all that passed. A curious disturbance seemed to have passed into his blood. He felt his eyes brighten and his breath come a little quicker as he unconsciously created in his imagination the living presentment of the girl whose picture he was still holding. Tall she was and slim, with a soft, white throat and long, graceful neck, eyes rather darker than her complexion warranted, a little narrow, but bright as stars, a mouth with the divine lines of humor and understanding. It was only a picture, but a realization of the living image seemed to be creeping in upon him. He made the excuse of seeking a better light and moved across to a distant lamp. He bent over the picture, but it was not the picture which he saw. He saw the girl herself, and even with the half formed thought he saw her expression change. He saw her eyes lit with sorrow and appeal. He saw her arms outstretched toward him. He seemed even to hear her soft cry.

He knew then what his answer would be to his friend's prayer. He thought no more of the excuses which he had been building in his mind, of all the practical suggestions which he had been prepared to make. Common sense died away within him. The matter of fact man of thirty was ready to tread in the footsteps of his great predecessor and play the modern knight errant with all the whole heartedness of Don Quixote himself. He fancied himself by her side, and his heart leaped with joy of it. He thought no more of abandoned cricket matches and neglected house parties. A finger of fire had been laid upon his somewhat torpid flesh and blood.

"Well?" Andrew asked.

Duncombe returned to the table and laid the picture down with a reluctance which he could scarcely conceal.

"Very nice photograph," he remarked. "Taken locally?"

"I took it myself," Andrew answered. "I used to be rather great at that sort of thing before—before my eyes went dicky."

Duncombe resumed his seat. He helped himself to another glass of wine.

"I presume," he said, "from the fact that you call yourself their nearest friend that the young lady is not engaged?"

"No," Andrew answered slowly, "she is not engaged."

Something a little different in his voice caught his friend's attention. Duncombe eyed him keenly. He was conscious of a sense of apprehension. He leaned over the table.

"Do you mean, Andrew"—he asked hoarsely—"Do you mean"—

"Yes, I mean that," his friend answered quietly. "Not ... of fool, aren't I? I'm twelve years older than she is, I'm only moderately well off and less than moderately good looking; but, after all, I'm only human, and I've seen her grow up from a fresh, charming child into one of God's wonderful women. Even a gardener, you know, George, loves the roses he has planted and watched over. I've taught her a little and helped her a little, and I've watched her cross the borderland."

"Does she know?"

Andrew shook his head doubtfully.

"I think," he said, "that she was beginning to guess. Three months ago I should have spoken, but my trouble came. I didn't mean to tell you this, but perhaps it is as well that you should know. You can understand now what I am suffering. To think of her there alone almost maddens me."

Duncombe rose suddenly from his seat.

"Come out into the garden, Andrew," he said. "I feel stifled here."

His host rose and took Duncombe's arm. They passed out through the French window on to the gravel path which circled the cedar studded lawn. A shower had fallen barely an hour since, and the air was full of a fresh, delicate fragrance. Birds were singing in the dripping trees; blackbirds were busy in the grass. The perfume from the wet lilac shrubs was a very dream of sweetness. Andrew pointed across a park which sloped down to the garden boundary.

"Up there among the elm trees, George," he said, "can you see a gleam of white? That is the hall, just to the left of the rookery."

Duncombe nodded.

"Yes," he said, "I can see it."

"Day and she walked down so often after dinner," he said quietly. "I have stood here and watched them. Sometimes she came alone. What a long time ago last week ..."

Duncombe's grip upon his arm tightened.

"Andrew," he said, "I can't, old!"

There was a short silence. Andrew stood quite still. A ... round them was the soft ... of ... As ... which ... on the walled rock ... down the ...

"I'm sorry, George! It's a lot to ask you, I know."

"It isn't that!"

Andrew turned his sightless eyes toward his friend. The tone puzzled him.

"I don't understand."

"No wonder, old fellow! I don't understand myself."

There was another short silence. Andrew stood with his sightless eyes turned upon his friend, and Duncombe was looking up through the elm trees to the hall. He was trying to fancy her as she must have appeared to this man who dwelt alone walking down the meadow in the evening.

"No," he repeated softly, "I don't understand myself. You've known me for a long time, Andrew. You wouldn't write me down as altogether a sentimental ass, would you?"

"I should not, George. I should never even use the word 'sentimental' in connection with you."

Duncombe turned and faced him squarely. He laid his hands upon his friend's shoulders.

"Old man," he said, "here's the truth. So far as a man can be said to have lost his heart without rhyme or reason, I've lost mine to the girl of that picture."

Andrew drew a quick breath.

"Rubbish, George!" he exclaimed. "Why, you never saw her. You don't know her."

"It is quite true," Duncombe answered, "and yet I have seen her picture."

His friend laughed queerly.

"You, George Duncombe, in love with a picture! Stony hearted George we used to call you. I can't believe it. I can't take you seriously. It's all rot, you know, isn't it? It must be rot."

"It sounds like it," Duncombe answered quietly. "Put it this way, if you like: I have seen a picture of the woman whom if ever I meet I must surely still love. What there is that speaks to me from that picture I do not know. You say that only life can beget love. Then there is that in the picture which points beyond. You see, I have talked like this in an attempt to be honest. You have told me that you care for her. Therefore I have told you these strange things. Now do you wish me to go to Paris? For if you say yes I shall surely go."

Again Andrew laughed, and this time his mirth sounded more natural.

"Let me see," he said. "We drank Pontet Canet for dinner. You refused liqueurs, but I think you drank two glasses of port. George, what has come over you? What has stirred your slow moving blood to fancies like these? Bah! We are playing with one another. Listen! For the sake of our friendship, George, I beg you to grant me this great favor—go to Paris tomorrow and help Phyllis!"

"You mean it?"

"God knows I do. If ever I took you seriously, George—if ever I feared to lose the woman I love—well, I should be a coward to rob her of help when she needs it so greatly for my own sake. Be her friend, George, and mine. For the rest the fates must provide!"

"The fates!" Duncombe answered. "Aye, it seems to me that they have been busy about my head tonight! It is settled then. I will go!"

(To be Continued.)

The Scrap Book

Common Meter.

A Pennsylvania Dutch clergyman was in the habit of giving out two lines of a hymn at a time for the choir to sing. One dark, rainy day he could not see the words and said: "Mine eyes ish dim, I cannot see. I left mine specks at home." The choir, supposing this to be the hymn, struck up the tune of common meter. The minister bawled out: "Mein Gott, Mein Gott! Dat ish no hymn. I only said mine eyes vash dim." The choir sang these two lines, the minister saying: "I dink the deibl's in you all. Dot wash no hymn to sing at all."

The Sweating Process.

At the bedside of the late William Travers four doctors were consulting as to the best mode of producing a perspiration. Overhearing the discussion, Travers whispered,

"Send in your bills, gentlemen; that will do it."

THE NIGHT HAS A THOUSAND EYES.

The night has a thousand eyes
And the day but one,
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes
And the heart but one,
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.
—Francis William Bourdillon.

The Horse Is No Hypocrite.

The philosopher, Carneades, said: "Princes learn nothing well but riding, for their inferiors flatter them and those who contend with them in games suffer themselves to be beaten. But a horse knows not whether a prince or a peasant be on his back, and if his rider cannot rule him he throws him without ceremony."

Wise's Compliment.

Ex-Congressman John S. Wise, formerly of Virginia, now of New York, is a warm personal friend of President Roosevelt. Being in Washington about two years ago, he visited the White House and was promptly accorded an interview. In the course of the conversation the president is said to have remarked:

"Now, John, you are a very observing man and know pretty most what is going on. Tell me what the people seem to think of my administration."

"Oh, Mr. President," Mr. Wise replied, "the opinion seems to be that you will go down to posterity with Washington."

"I am delighted to hear that," the president is said to have answered interruptingly as he grasped Mr. Wise's hand and shook it heartily. That is to released his hold Mr. Wise continued:

"But whether it will be with George or Booker T. I am not prepared to say."—Argonaut.

Pick Out Rogers.

Thompson and Rogers, wandering home late one night, stopped at what Thompson supposed was his residence, but which his companion insisted was his own house. Thompson rang the bell lustily, when a window was opened, and a lady inquired what was wanted. "Madam," inquired Mr. Thompson, "isn't this Mr. T-Thompson's house?" "No," replied the lady; "this is the residence of Mr. Rogers." "Well," exclaimed Thompson, "Mrs. T-T-Thompson—beg your pardon—Mrs. Rogers, won't you just step down to the door and pick out Rogers, for Thompson wants to go home."

R. L. Stevenson on Shakespeare.

I have always suspected public taste to be a mongrel product out of affectation by dogmatism, and felt sure, if you could only find an honest man of no special literary bent, he would tell you he thought much of Shakespeare bombastic and most absurd, and all of him written in very obscure English and wearisome to read.

The Jigger Under the Tongue.

A Pennsylvania doctor had an Irish woman for a patient. He had pulled her through a lingering attack of typhoid fever and of course took her temperature from time to time by having her hold a thermometer under her tongue.

When she had nearly recovered, he called one day, left a simple prescription and started homeward. About three miles from her house he was overtaken by her son on horseback.

"Mother is worse," said the boy. "Come right back."

Back the doctor went.

"Docthur," said the old lady reproachfully as he entered the sickroom, "why did ye not give me the jigger undher me tongue? That did me more good than all the rest of yer thrash!"

Malibran and Pierre.

"Who did you say is waiting for me?" asked Malibran of her servant. "I am already worn out with company." "He is only a very pretty little boy with yellow curls, who said if he can just see you he is sure you will not be sorry, and he will not keep you a moment." "Oh, well, let him come," smiled the great singer. "I can never refuse children."

"I came to see you because my mother is very sick," began Pierre, "and we are too poor to get food and medicine. I thought, perhaps, that if you would sing my little song at some of your grand concerts maybe some publisher would buy it for a small sum, and so I could get food and medicine for my mother." "Did you compose it?" asked Malibran, after humming the air, "you, a child?" looking at the boy attentively. "And the words too? Would you like to come to my concert?" "Oh, yes, but I couldn't leave my mother." "I will send somebody to take care of your ... [illegible] ... here is a ... [illegible] ... get ... [illegible] ... also one of my tickets. Come tonight. That will admit you to a seat near me."

Pierre bought some oranges and other ... for his mother and went to the concert hall that night. The band struck up a plaintive little melody and Mme. Malibran poured forth the touching words. Pierre clasped his hands for joy, but many a bright eye in that vast audience grew dim with tears. The next day the door of his humble home was opened and Mme. Malibran laid her hand on his yellow curls as she said to his mother: "Your little boy, madame, has brought you a fortune. I was offered this morning by the best publisher in London £300 for his little song, and after he has realized a certain amount from the sale little Pierre here is to share the profits. Madame, thank God that your son has a gift from heaven."

The boy fell upon his knees and asked God to bless the kind heart that had felt for the poor, and when, a few years later, Malibran sank to an early death, it was Pierre, the rich composer, who smoothed her pillow and cheered her last hours.

Not a Dog.

A woman, dirty and disheveled, came into a public dispensary with her right arm torn and bleeding. As the surgeon bathed her wound preparatory to binding it up he asked, "Dog bite you?"

"No, sorr," the patient replied; "it was another lady."—Everybody's.

Working Up Her Feelings.

A famous English tragic actress on her first appearance in New York was observed between the third and fourth acts in a retired part behind the wings sobbing and moaning and beating her bosom in a most unusual manner.

One of the actors very kindly asked her the cause of the grief so painfully expressed. She replied not in words, but motioned him to be gone, and then sighed and moaned more than before. The good natured actor, alarmed at a pretty woman's grief, entreated her to retire to her dressing room and let the other ladies assist to console her, on which she evidently suspended her tones of grief and exclaimed:

"Go along, leave me. I am working up my feelings for the last scene."

George Eliot on Failure.

I am proof against that word failure. I have seen behind it. The only failure a man ought to fear is the failure in cleaving to the purpose he sees to be the best.

Aunt Mary's Glorious Finish.

A dear old New England spinster, the embodiment of the timid and shrinking, passed away at Carlsbad, where she had gone for her health. Her nearest kinsman, a nephew, ordered her body sent home to be buried —as was her last wish—in the quiet little country churchyard in Massachusetts. His surprise can be imagined when on opening the casket he beheld, instead of the placid features of his Aunt Mary, the majestic port of an English general in full regimentals, whom he remembered had chanced to die at the same time and place as his aunt.

At once he cabled to the general's heirs explaining the situation and requesting instructions.

They came back as follows: "Give the general quiet funeral. Aunt Mary interred today with full military honors, six brass bands, saluting guns."—Lippincott's.

No Money Need Pass.

The Duke of Wellington once received a letter from a lady saying that she was soliciting subscriptions for a church in which she was much interested and had taken the liberty to put his name down for £200 and hoped he would promptly send her a check for that amount. He forthwith replied that he was glad she thought so well of him. Certainly he would respond to the call, but he, too, was interested in a certain church that needed subscriptions, and, counting upon his correspondent's well known liberality, he had put her down for £200. "And so," he concluded, "no money need pass between us."

Beecher on Books.

I never read a book through. A book is like a fish; you cut off the head, you cut off the tail, you cut off the fins, you take out the backbone, and there is a little piece of meat left.

A Claim to Recognition.

Lord Kames, returning from the north circuit to Perth, one night slept at Dunkeld. Next morning, walking toward the ferry, but fearing he had missed his way, he asked a man whom he met to guide him. The man answered cordially: "That will I with all my heart, my lord. Doesna' your lordship mind me? My name's John Grant. I had the honor to be before your lordship for stealing sheep." "Oh, John, I remember you well! And how is your wife? She had the honor to be before me, too, for receiving the sheep, knowing them to be stolen." "At your lordship's service. We were very lucky; we got off for want of evidence, and I am still going on in the butcher trade." "Then," said Lord Kames, "we may have the honor of meeting again!"

Slapping a King.

"I enjoy this very much, Corvisart," said Napoleon one day in January, 1814. The emperor had his son, the king of Rome, on his knee and was administering slight blows to the child, first on one cheek and then on the other. "Playing with your little son, sire?" said the physician. "No," said the emperor. "Don't you see—I am slapping a king?"

Have You Noticed That—

Imaginary importance has the merit of producing something like satisfaction.

... [illegible] ...

... made by the Wisest of the Dixon People.

... a mistake to neglect back...

... is the first symptom of ... ills.

... complications follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure them promptly.

Don't delay until too late.

Until it becomes diabetes—Bright's disease.

Read what a Dixon citizen says:

George Bennett of 511 First St., Dixon, Ill., says: "For about ten years I was troubled with a very weak back. I had not paid much attention to it, although it bothered me considerably in the mornings when I got out of bed. At the end of that time it commenced to get very much worse and I became alarmed. I consulted my physician, who told me I had kidney trouble. He gave me medicines and plasters, but the pains and aches across my back and loins kept getting worse instead of better until I was in a very bad condition, being unable to lift anything, unable to sleep at nights and very tired in the mornings. In conversation with an acquaintance he advised me very strongly to get some Doan's Kidney Pills. I did so at Leake Bros.' drug store. I took them according to the directions and can conscientiously say that they cured me. After taking them a short time my aches and pains left me and I was once more able to enjoy my rest at night. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me entirely and I can recommend them highly to others troubled as I was."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

New Pure Food and Drug Law.

We are pleased to announce that Foley's Honey and Tar for coughs, colds and lung troubles is not affected by the National Pure Food and Drug law as it contains no opiates or other harmful drugs, and we recommend it as a safe remedy for children and adults.

Sold by Rowland Bros.

This May Interest You.

No one is immune from kidney trouble, so just remember that Foley's Kidney Cure will stop the irregularities and cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine.

Sold by Rowland Bros.

Rest is the great restorer. We tire our muscles by exercise and then rest to restore them; yet a great many of us do not stop to think how little rest we give our stomachs. As a usual thing no part of our bodies is so generally overworked as our digestive organs. A tired and overworked stomach will give signs of distress on which we pay no heed until at last Dyspepsia takes hold. Indigestion is just a warning and if we heed the warning we can easily avoid further consequences. KODOL is a most thorough stomach relief. It digests what you eat and gives the stomach the needed rest and greatly assists in restoring it to its normal activity and usefulness. KODOL is sold on a guarantee relief plan. It is sold here by Rowland Bros.

Mr. S. L. Bowen of Hayes, W. Va., writes: "I was a sufferer from kidney disease so that at times I could not get out of bed, and when I did I could not stand straight. I took Foley's Kidney Cure. One dollar bottle and part of the second cured me entirely." Foley's Kidney Cure works wonders where others are total failures.

Sold by Rowland Bros.

When your back hurts it is almost always a warning from your kidneys. When your kidneys are wrong there is nothing so good as the use of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. They assist the kidneys. Sold by Rowland Bros.

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

Send stamp for Particulars and Testimonials of the remedy that clears the Complexion, Removes Skin Imperfections, Makes New Blood and Improves the Health. If you take

BEAUTYSKIN

beneficial results are guaranteed or money refunded.

CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
Madison Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

$1.00 Year

PUBLISHED BY
B. F. SHAW PRINTING COMPANY

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER AT DIXON POST OFFICE.

"For my own part I approve of garden flowers because they are so orderly and certain; but wild flowers I love just because there is so much chance about them. Nature is all in favor of certainty in great laws and of uncertainty in small events. You cannot appoint the day and the place for her flower shows. If you happen to drop in at the right moment she will give you a free admission. But even then it seems as if the table of beauty had been spread for a higher visitor, and in obedience to secret orders which you have not heard.

—Henry van Dyke.

It is well to have visions of a better life than that of every day, but it is the life of every day from which the elements of a better life must come.

—Maeterlinck.

"Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his calling true;
To think without confusion clearly;
To act with honest motives purely
To love his fellow men sincerely,
And trust in God and heaven securely."

NACHUSA TOWNSHIP CONVENTION

GOOD PROGRAM GIVEN BY THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS YESTERDAY.

The convention of Nachusa township Sunday schools was held at St. Paul's Lutheran church at Nachusa, Sunday afternoon and evening, and was very largely attended. The afternoon session commenced at 2 o'clock. The following program was given:

Devotional Service.
Anthem.
Address—Rev. W. H. Hilbish.
Solo—Miss Florence Crawford.
Sunday School Enthusiasm at Home—A. H. Rosecrans, Ashton.
Business Meeting.

The solo by Miss Crawford was exceptionally meritorious, and the anthem by the choir showed some careful direction on the part of Mrs. Wirich.

The evening session was also very profitable, the program being as follows:

The Business Man and the Bible—A. W. Rosecrans.
Solo—Chas. B. Wirich.
They That Be Wise—Rev. Wirich.
Adjournment.

The officers of the association are: President, Geo. R. Emmert and secretary, Miss Grace Uhl.

Ward Goes to Sterling.

Harold E. Ward has severed his connection with the Dixon Publishing company and joined the editorial staff of the Sterling Standard. He was a former employe of that paper and is well acquainted with the Sterling territory, where he will make good. Mr. Ward is an efficient newspaper man and we are sorry to have him leave Dixon.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

John E Erwin to E C Harris, land in North Dixon, $1.

Marshall C Munn to Lars O Jorgel, land in Lee, $2400.

Jay L Tennant to Sarah J Haselton, land in East Grove, $13,000.

Harry L Fordham to B F Beemer, land in Compton, $150.

Licensed To Wed.

Alfred Fassler, South Dixon....28
Emma Hauler, South Dixon....24
... Carlisle, Detroit ....
... .

ANSWER NEVER CAME

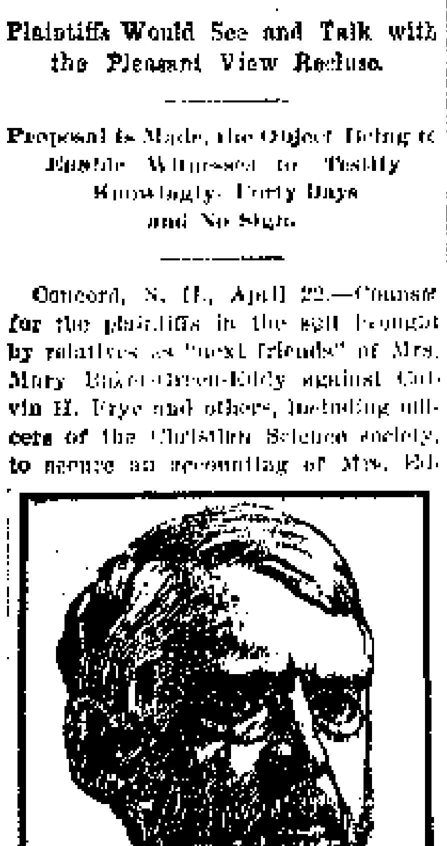
Counsel for Mrs. Eddy's "Next Friends" Wait Vainly for Reply to a Letter.

HER CHIEF LAWYER IS SILENT

Plaintiffs Would See and Talk with the Pleasant View Recluse.

Proposal Is Made, the Object Being to Enable Witnesses to Testify Knowingly. Forty Days and No Sign.

Concord, N. H., April 22.—Counsel for the plaintiffs in the suit brought by relatives as "next friends" of Mrs. Mary Baker-Green-Eddy against Calvin H. Frye and others, including officers of the Christian Science society, to secure an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's estate have made public a letter sent by them to Mrs. Eddy's counsel, General Frank S. Streeter, on March 12. According to attorneys for the plaintiffs no answer to this letter has been received.



WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

Would Like to Know the Truth.

The first part of the letter refers to the claim made by the "next friends" that Mrs. Eddy is of infirm mind and unable to understand and protect her property rights, and contains some quoted denials from General Streeter and others of this allegation. The letter then continues: "In view of these denials we have the honor to ask you to assent to certain steps designed to ascertain the truth concerning Mrs. Eddy's present and past condition and to expedite litigation.

NO ACCESS TO MRS. EDDY

Plaintiffs Would Like to See and Talk with Her Awhile.

"Unfortunately we have not free access to Mrs. Eddy's presence, as you have, and we should reluctantly undertake to force our witnesses into her house under circumstances which might prove disturbing or injurious to her—notwithstanding the confidence of yourself, Mr. Baker and other gentlemen that she is capable of so much labor and endurance as you have described. But you have the free right of entrance to Mrs. Eddy's house, and can readily secure admittance to and interviews with her of the witnesses by whom her condition of body and mind is to be established in the pending legal proceedings.

"We therefore propose that you select three competent gentlemen and we select three others, and that, at various convenient hours, the six be allowed to visit Mrs. Eddy and by observation and conversation qualify themselves to be witnesses for or against our contention; no one but these six persons to be allowed to talk to her, and not more than six additional persons, selected in the same way, to be permitted to be present. Short-hand writers may attend to take down all that is said, or may be excluded and nothing taken down, as you prefer. Of course, we do not suggest that other proper persons shall not see Mrs. Eddy at suitable times.

"We are confident that you and the counsel for the defendant will welcome this offer of ours as purposing a wise and considerate method of expediting litigation." The letter is signed by William E. Chandler, Martin & Howe and John W. Kelley as counsel for the "next friends." General Streeter when asked about the letter said he did not care to make any comment thereon.

New York's Gloomy Half Hour.

New York, April 22.—The explosion of an electric generator in the lighting plant of the New York Edison company at Thirty-eighth street and First avenue caused to fall on New York's most brilliantly lighted district almost the darkness of the tomb. This lasted for half an hour, giving much trouble in theaters, hotels and other public places. By that time emergency connections were made and the shows went on.

Triple Wreck; Two Dead.

Birmingham, Ala., April 22.—As the result of a triple wreck on the Southern railway a short distance east of Woodlawn, a suburb of Birmingham, two men are dead and several injured. The dead are Cal B. Harris, fireman on wrecker, and Tom Beverly, brakeman on wrecker. A passenger train collided with a freight and a wrecking train passing at the time ran into the other colliding trains.

[Continued from page 1]

coming to Dixon annually. A fine hotel is expected with the auditorium.

The Retail Merchants' association of Illinois will hold its fifteenth annual convention in Dixon on Feb. 18, 19 and 20, 1908. This organization has a membership of more than 50,000 and it is greatly to the credit of Dixon to be selected as this association's next place of meeting.

Dixon offers a grand field for the investment of outside capital, both owing to the superior advantages of the city itself and its accessibility to Chicago, and capitalists of both Chicago and the east will do well to investigate the existing conditions.

THIRTY PROBABLY DROWNED

Steamer Founders While Crossing the Neva, and Passengers Are Swept Under the Ice.

St. Petersburg, April 22. — Thirty persons are believed to have been drowned by the foundering of the river steamer Archangelsk while she was crossing the Neva near the suburb of Irinowka. There are that many missing. The accident occurred during a snow storm, when the steamer was two-thirds the way across the river, and was caused by her striking an ice floe, numbers of which still remain in the river despite the lateness of the season.

Owing to the thickness of the weather the accident was not seen from the shore, but the shouts for help of those in distress attracted the crews of two steamers, which hastily went to the scene, only to find that the Archangelsk had foundered. Many of her passengers, mostly workingmen, were rescued, but owing to the swiftness of the current many others were swept under the ice floes.

ARE GOING TO VISIT HAWAII

Congressional Party Which Will Investigate Conditions in Those Islands During May.

Washington, April 22.—The congressional party that is to visit Hawaii on the invitation of the legislature of that territory in order that it may personally become acquainted with conditions there, will assemble in Chicago on April 26. The members will go to San Francisco and will sail on the transport Buford on April 30. The Buford is going to Shanghai with famine relief supplies for the Chinese and the war department has permitted the members of congress to be taken out on her as far as Honolulu.

The party includes Representatives W. P. Hepburn and wife, Iowa; E. L. Hamilton and wife, Michigan; A. L. Brick and wife, Indiana; J. V. Graff and wife, Illinois; Charles McGavin, Illinois; W. W. Wilson, Illinois; James H. Davidson, Wisconsin, and James P. Conner and wife, Iowa. The party will return to San Francisco early in June.

GIMBEL PROBABLY DYING

Wealthy Man Who Got Into Trouble at New York Likely Not to Live To Be Tried.

New York, April 22.—The condition of Benedict Gimbel, the Philadelphia merchant who attempted suicide at Hoboken Friday night, has taken a turn for the worse, and it is believed that he can live not more than a few hours. The physicians have made a hard fight to save his life, but it has been an uphill effort from the start.

While the doctors have not given absolutely up all hope they admit that the chance of his recovery is very small. Gimbel's wife and brothers from Philadelphia and Milwaukee are at his bedside, as is the family physician, who came from Philadelphia to attend him.

Brand of Cain on Him.

Ottumwa, Ia., April 22.—Because he thought his brother Roscoe had gained the affections of Mrs. Sallie Morgan, to whom both had been paying attention, Ovitt Thompson, of Bedford, Ia., shot and killed the woman, mortally wounded Roscoe Thompson, and committed suicide. The woman had been separated from her husband for some time and both the Thompsons had been paying her attention.

LOW RATES TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Via Chicago, Union Pacific and North Western Line.

Low-rate Colonists' tickets on sale daily until April 30th. Daily and personally conducted tours in through Pullman tourist sleeping cars Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

Very low rates for the round trip will be in effect to San Francisco and Los Angeles April 25th to May 18th, limited to July 31st, and June 8th to 15th, return limit August 31st; also to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and North Pacific Coast points June 20th to July 12th, limited to September 15th. Favorable stopover arrangements. Apply to any ticket agent of the Northwestern line for particulars.

W. J. Veith of Nelson was a business visitor here Saturday.

TWO VERY GREAT MEN

Editor Graves' Opinion of Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan.

UNITED STATES THEIR OYSTER

They Can Determine the Nation's Future with a Single Word.

One Should Make the Other President, He Insists—Champ Clark Says No—Olney on Roosevelt's Foreign Policies.

Chicago, April 22. — "Bryan and Roosevelt—the two greatest men in all the world." John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Ga., thus approached the conclusion of his speech here at the twenty-seventh annual banquet of the Iroquois club, on "The Regeneration of Parties." It was an address of which the keynote was the speaker's assertion that party lines have not been held so highly as today, Graves spoke from the standpoint of a Democrat, and declared:

Two Men Control a Nation.

"I have never been a better Democrat than I am tonight, and I have never been more hopeful of the ultimate success of Democracy. Following the tribute paid to Bryan and President Roosevelt, the speaker said, "One word from Bryan would send Roosevelt omnipotent to the White House. One word from Roosevelt would just as surely make Bryan president and clothes him with the power for reform."

Occasion That Waits Is Vast.

Roosevelt could elect Bryan almost as easily as Bryan could re-elect the president. Never was such power—never such opportunities—and never such responsibility in four American hands before. The obligation is even upon each. Will either rise to the great height which destiny has builded them? I do not know—nor do you. We only know that the vast occasion waits. I have pointed my own hero to his opportunity. If he will not grasp it, let us hope the other way. If Bryan from defeat will not retwine the laurel upon Roosevelt's conquering brow, then from the great height of victory let Roosevelt reach down to lift the patriot Bryant up to power and to duty."

DOES NOT PASS UNCHALLENGED

Champ Clark Says the Democracy Wants No Near-Democrat.

The two last speakers on the programme, Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, and ex-Comptroller Grout, of Brooklyn, bitterly opposed Graves' idea that the next president should be either William J. Bryan or President Roosevelt. Clark's topic was "Democratic Opportunities," and he said: "Missouri is for Bryan, and if he is a candidate I don't see how he can be defeated for the nomination. What we want is a Democratic candidate and not a Republican as has been suggested by Mr. Graves. There are plenty of men in the Democratic party who could fill the presidential chair.

"If the Democrats can't find a candidate I will find one for them. If my candidate don't suit them I'll take the nomination myself. Should Mr. Bryan ever attempt, as suggested by Mr. Graves, to nominate President Roosevelt on the Democratic ticket I for one would demand that Bryan be read out of the Democratic party. What we want is Democrats, not near-Democrats. Mr. Bryan is the logical candidate of his party and I believe will be nominated unanimously."

Ex-Comptroller Grout bitterly criticised Roosevelt for his denunciation of Moyer and Haywood, the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who are now awaiting trial in Idaho on a charge of murder. "When I take issue with President Roosevelt," said Grout, "I suppose I am filing my application for membership in the Ananias club. I am sorry to say it, but President Roosevelt has the faculty of interfering in the business which strictly belongs to other people. In the controversies which have been going on for the past two or three years I am sure it would have been much more in keeping with dignity of his office if he had followed in the footsteps of his predecessors and remained silent."

Olney on Roosevelt's Policy.

Washington, April 22.—Richard Olney, who was one of the principal speakers at the closing session of the American Society of International Law, criticised President Roosevelt's Santo Domingo policy and condemned the taking of the Panama canal strip without compensation to Colombia. As to Santo Domingo Olney said the United States was being made an international debt-collecting agency; that the policy tended to tyranny and tended to retard rather than advance the progress of international law, which he said was not founded on the will of a Caesar. Colombia, he said, ought to have been compensated for the territory taken by the United States for the Panama canal.

Brewer Busch Off for Europe.

St. Louis, April 22.—Adolphus Busch, the wealthy St. Louis brewer, has left St. Louis in his private car for New York, where he will embark May 11 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II for Europe. He will spend the summer in Langenschwalbach. Busch was very weak and had to be carried to his car in a chair.

SONG BIRDS ARE PREY OF HUNTERS

RESIDENTS NEAR HARMON COMPLAIN THAT LAWS ARE BEING VIOLATED.

BUT ONE SALOON FOR HARMON

Apelgreen to Move to Sterling—15 Pupils Pass Eighth Grade Examination.

All Passed Examination.

Harmon, Ill., Apr. 22 — Special Correspondence—Fifteen of the pupils of Harmon and Hamilton township schools took the eighth grade examination Friday and all passed. They not only passed, but all received a high percentage mark.

Those participating were Mary and Mamie Keefer and Ida S. Day of the Carbaugh school, Miss Annie Klan, teacher; Edna Eberle, Emma McCormick, Nellie Eberle and Richard Fitzsimmons of the Lake school, Miss Mae Conlon, teacher; Thomas Laden and Nellye Hopkins of the Lyons school, Miss Teresa Garland, teacher, Lucy and Delmar Powers, Harry McDermott and Berlin Biddle of the Merchant school, S. O. Hardesty, teacher; Mabel Strauss and Vera Foley of the Chappelle school, Miss Catherine Burke, teacher.

Mary Keefer received the highest mark, her percentage being 98 4-7. The lowest mark received by any of the participants was 81 3-7. Edna Eberle's percentage was 97 1-7, she being second. Thomas Laden was third, with a percentage of 97. The examination was conducted in the Merchant school house.

Cruelty Should be Stopped.

Snipe shooting in and around Harmon has been and is quite good, a number of hunters returning with well filled gamebags. Some poor hunters, failing in securing game, have vented their spite against fate by shooting robins, violating not only the laws of the state, but of humanity in their cruelty.

The law, passed in 1903, provides that "any person who shall, within the state, kill or catch or have in his or her possession, living or dead, any wild bird or part of bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, crow blackbird or chicken hawk * * * shall, for each offense be subject to a fine of five dollars for each bird killed or caught or had in his or her possession, living or dead, or imprisoned for ten days, or both, at the discretion of the court."

The wanton killing of song birds is a relic of barbarism and should have no place in twentieth century civilization.

Few Oats Injured.

Continued cold weather with the thermometer hovering near the freezing point, has induced the farmers generally to examine into the condition of their oats sowed in the past three or four weeks.

This examination indicates that very little damage has been done by the long-continued unseasonable weather. In some instances, where the seed was weak, small areas will have to be replanted. This is only true, however, where the grain, just after it had swelled, was subjected to a hard freeze. Oats sowed in March and the first part of this month have not been damaged and are growing even better than the weather conditions would seem to justify.

In no spring of recent years have the farm lands of this vicinity been in better tillable condition.

Harmon to Lose a Saloon

In the past few days Charles Apelgreen has made arrangements to discontinue his saloon here. He will, after May 1, operate a saloon in Sterling.

Mr. Apelgreen came here a little more than a year ago. His ... was resented by a few, and caused much disturbance, but for the past eleven months everything has been as secure as the inside of a dovecote.

The probability is that Harmon and its people will have to be content with one booze dispensary and the consequent decreased revenue.

Some of the citizens advocate the raising of the license fee of the remaining saloon to $1500. The question has not yet been decided by the members of the village board and probably will not be until the next meeting of that body, which will be on the 29th.

Tax Computing Uniformity.

Complaint has been made by the highway commissioners of Harmon township and others that the method at present in vogue of figuring the taxes works a hardship on the individual land owner and favors railroad corporations, in this, that the district road tax on the property of the individual is figured from the valuation made by the county board of equalization at the rate assessed by the township commissioners. The railroad company's tax is based on the value of its property as fixed by the state board of equalization, which is lower than that fixed by the county board of equalization. There are also differences in the rate of assessment, which does not favor the individual.

In the state legislature there is pending a bill restoring the revenue act of 1872 which requires both state and county taxes to be computed on the assessed value as equalized by the state board.

This bill has passed the lower house, bids fair to become a law and will remove from the minds of many the stigma attached to the legislators that laws are made to protect big corporations.

Another measure that has passed the house will be of interest to local highway commissioners. As the law now is, if a levy of more that forty cents on the dollar is wanted, the commissioners must specify what every dollar is going to be used for, and if they spend even a cent for concrete that was intended for something else they are liable to a penalty. The pending bill is to relieve the highway commissioners of the necessity of giving details when additional money is needed.

Harmon Personals.

Henry Stoffregen and wife visited Dixon Thursday.

Mrs. William Keichner of Dixon visited with Harmon friends on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Latherow moved to Sterling last Thursday. Mr. Latherow has had charge of the Hardenbaugh blacksmith shop here since about the first of the year.

Peter Bauer transacted business in Dixon Saturday.

Farmers generally are busy preparing the ground for planting corn, which will commence as soon as the weather becomes warm enough.

Assessor James McCormick transacted business at the county seat on Thursday. He has about completed his work of assessing the real estate and personal property outside of the village.

Thomas Herlihy of Sterling was in the village on business Friday evening.

Graduation exercises of the Harmon schools will occur May 29th. Clarence Durr will be the sole graduate.

There was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nevin R. Keichner Friday, a ten-pound son.

James Frank lost a valuable horse Friday. It was so badly cut up by a disc that it died.

Harry Ostrander has released the Methodist parsonage, which he had leased, and the same will be occupied by the family of the new pastor, Rev. N. H. Kendall.

DOWN TO THE LOWEST NOTCH.

Farmer's Last Prayer Had Surely Settled Amount Owing.

John R——, a traveling salesman of Dorchester, Mass., tells this story:

"I was driving across the country in New Hampshire last summer on business, and a jolt of the farmer's wagon threw me out on my head and bruised me so badly that I was laid up at a farm house for two weeks. The farmer was a good-hearted but close-fisted man, and as soon as I was able to sit up he began to worry as to what he ought to charge me. I caught scraps of the conversation, and made out that he wanted to do the right thing, but did not wish to let me off too cheaply. The day before I was to go he had another talk with his wife, and she advised him to make it an object of prayer. He went out to the barn and came in in half an hour later to say: 'Wall, Hanner, I've bin prayin' over that feller's case, and as nigh as I kin find out I orter charge 'bout $10 a week for his board and care.'

"'If you did, I should be 'shamed to ever look him in the face ag'in,' she said. 'You'd best go 'n pray ag'in.'

"He held out for a time, but finally went to the barn again. When he came back he said:

"'I guess $10 was a little steep, Hanner, and I guess 'bout $8 a week will be all right.'

"'Sam'el, was you in real airnest when you prayed?'

"'I was, Hanner.'

"'Then th's sunthin' wrong some'rs. It hain't with no such price as that Lor' he ain't out much till this week, and 'twa'n't much to take care o' him. The nabers would call us robbers. Go back to the barn once more, and kneel in a new place.'

"'But I don't see how I'm goin' to git it below $8,' he protested.

"'Wall, go 'n try.'

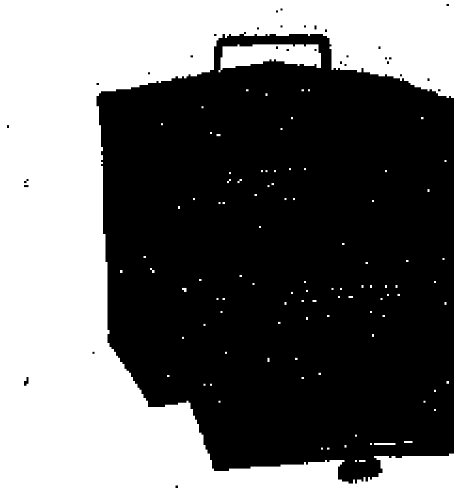
He went away and was gone longer this time and when he came back there was a smile on his face.

"'Made out better didn't ye, Sam'el?' she asked.

"'Seven dollars a week, and I'll drive him to town to-morrer.'"

Cold Feet.

These indicate a poor circulation. The very best thing to do is to warm them by exercise, if that be practicable; if not, by dipping them in hot and cold water, alternately, two or three times, and then using vigorous friction. If that does not warm them and keep them warm, heat them before the fire, drying them thoroughly, and then correct your habits or improve your health, for be sure that one or the other is wrong, perhaps both.—Woman's Life.



Gas-Saver Ovens.

A large oven takes as much gas to bake one pie or one loaf of bread as it does to bake half a dozen loaves. With the GAS-SAVER OVEN a small baking can be done over one burner turned half on—see the saving?

PRICE $1.50

WE HAVE SOLD 200.

E. N. Howell Hardware Co.

DIXON : : : ILLINOIS

New Wheat Lands in the Canadian West

5,000 additional miles of railway this year have opened up a largely increased territory to the progressive farmers of Western Canada, and the government of the Dominion continues to give one hundred and sixty acres free to every settler.

The Country Has No Superior

Coal, wood and water in abundance; churches and schools convenient; markets easy of access; taxes low; climate the best in the Northern temperate zone. Grain-growing, mixed farming and dairying are the great specialties.

For literature and information address the Superintendent of Immigration Ottawa, Canada, or the following authorized Canadian Government Agent,

C. J. BROUGHTON
412 Merchants Loan & T. Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEER KILLED; FIREMAN SCALDED

HEAD-ON COLLISION OF PASSENGER AND FREIGHT AT NELSON.

AIR BRAKES FAILED TO WORK

No Passengers Hurt—Engineer Brice Instantly Killed—Locomotive Badly Wrecked.

The wreck at Nelson on the Northwestern late Monday afternoon was a head-on collision between passenger train No. 19 and a coal train bound for Chicago, from Peoria. In the wreck William Brice of West Chicago, engineer on the passenger train, lost his life and Ed. C. Freer, fireman on the same train, was badly scalded on the lower limbs of his body. The passenger was running about twenty miles an hour and the coal train was standing still on the westbound track, waiting to cross over to the eastbound track.

The supposition is that the coal train was waiting for passenger train No. 14, due from the west, to pass. and then the intention of the coal train crew was to cross over and follow No. 14 eastward bound.

The direct cause of the wreck can not be ascertained on account of the refusal of the railway people to speak. For hours after the wreck there was too much excitement to obtain facts. The passengers of the train tell several different stories and the crew of the passenger train, aside from the dead engineer whose story will never be told, know very little about the cause of the wreck.

Signals Against Train.

Weaving one whole story out of the many fragments of stories, the facts arrived at are in substance as follows:

In the first place the Hall signal, if in working condition, should have been against the passenger train. Also it was the duty of the crew of the coal train to send out a flagman to flag the passenged westward bound and on whose time the coal train was working.

It is said by one that the flagman of the passenger train, when he started back to protect his train, met the flagman of the coal train coming in. If this is true, why did the engineer of the passenger train run by the flagman? Also if the block signal was against him, why did he run by teh signal? Anyway, the two engines came together, or rather the engine of the passenger train ran into the engine on the coal train. The passenger train was running on schedule time and was entering the yards at Nelson when the accident occurred. The brakeman had already called the station before the collision. The injured fireman said to some one that when he first saw the coal train they were only about ten car lengths away, and he thought they would come to a standstill before the coal train was reached. "Otherwise," he said, "we would have jumped, for we had plenty of time."

Brakes Would Not Work.

Another theory advanced by railroad men is that the engineer saw the signal against him; that he saw the flagman, but in trying to stop his train he found his air would not work. A passenger familiar with the running of trains stated to a Telegraph representative that he knew the engineer tried to shut the air. and at the same time reversed his engine. When he found this would not be sufficient he whistled for brakes. When this passenger heard the whistle for brakes he took his overcoat from the hook and started for the door, but had only gone a few feet when the engines struck, the shock throwing him across the aisle of the car.

Not one of the many passengers aboard the train was hurt, aside from being badly jarred and frightened. One elderly lady struck her face against the seat, but the injury is slight. Ed. Catey, conductor in charge of the train, saw what was going to occur and jumped from the train, but was not injured.

The smoking car, which was the second car from the engine, was the only damaged in the mixup. The front platform of this car was smashed. The front end of the express and mail car was slightly damaged, but not sufficiently to delay the car. The smoking car was cut out of the train and sidetracked when the train was pulled back to Dixon.

Engines Badly Wrecked.

The two engines are badly wrecked and for hours obstructed the west bound track. The engine of the passenger climbed, as it were, right up on the top of the freight engine, and then sank back against the tender, catching Engineer Brice at the waist and mangling and crushing his lower limbs. It is supposed that death was instantaneous, as life was extinct when he was extricated from the wreckage. Fireman Freer was also caught, but was not crushed. The escaping steam and hot water scalded his lower limbs before he could be rescued.

Both the engineer and fireman of the coal train jumped and thus escaped death or possible injury.

When the news of the wreck was received at Chicago, Yardmaster John Clark with the local switch engine was ordered to go to Nelson and bring back the passenger train. At Dixon an engine from a freight train. then in the Dixon yards, was coupled to No. 19 and at six o'clock the train left for the west. Train No. 14 was delayed about an hour on account of the wreck.

The injured fireman and the body of the dead engineer were brought to this city on the passenger train which a few hours before they had pulled out of Dixon for the west, on time.

The body of Engineer Brice was taken to the John Moyer undertaking rooms, where it was prepared for shipment to his late home in West Chicago. The injured fireman was taken to the Dixon hospital, where his injuries were attended to.

The Dead Engineer.

William Brice, the man who lost his life in the wreck, was a man about sixty years of age. His home was at West Chicago and he leaves to mourn his untimely death three sons and one daughter. Two of his sons are railroad men and reside in California; the other son, Thomas, is an engineer on the Northwestern. At the time of his father's death, he was pulling into the yards at Nelson with a gravel train from the Galt gravel pit. He assisted in rescuing his father's body from the wreck, and accompanied the remains to Dixon. This is an instance in a railroader's life which might not occur again in years.

Engineer Brice had been in the employ of the Northwestern for more than thirty years, and during these years of service proved himself one of the best engineers on the entire system. He was popular with his fellow railroad men, and was kind and obliging. He was well known by several citizens of Dixon. "Bill" Brice, as he was better known among railroad men, always had a pleasant word for everyone.

Ed. C. Freer, the injured fireman, resides at 1917 Carroll avenue, Chicago, and today a wife awaits his home-coming. The wife was notified of her husband's injury and narrow escape from the jaws of death by the head officials of the road in Chicago.

Engines Demolished.

The passenger engine, No. 908 was terribly damaged by the collision. The pilot, front trucks, one of the steam chests and the side frames were torn off and all semblance of the cab was destroyed. The boiler was bent and cracked and the tender was also mashed considerably.

The freight engine, which was of the mogul type, was not so badly damaged, and was tcaned up this morning. The fact that the crew of the freight engine had started to back their train when they saw that a collision was impending, is probably the only thing that saved that locomotive from being reduced to a scrap pile.

The roadbed was torn up for a distance of about thirty feet, but was easily repaired by the section men. The wrecked locomotives were taken to Chicago this morning.

Engineer Brice, the victim of the wreck, started his locomotive life as a fireman with Larry Gugin, the veteran engineer of the Sterling passenger. Mr. Gagin was particularly depressed by the death of his old partner. He and the deceased were the two veterans of the service.

LESLIE BROS.

Standard quality Table Oil Cloth in brown checks and floral designs at **15c per yard.**

Your dollars cover more than the usual purchasing power at this store. We pledge you full value for every cent you spend with us.

10c and 15c a yard for two extra values in white India Linons made of the best selected cotton and full bleached.

New Draperies

Persian stripe and floral design Portier Curtains, extra values at **4.50, 3.95, 3.50, 3.00, 2.25, and 1.50 a pair.**

Linoleum

Two special values in floor Linoleum two yards wide at **45c and 50c per sq. yard.**

Mattings

Japanese and China Matting, all new 1907 patterns made of the best Jap. and China straw, with strong cotton warp, double dyed, inlaid figures and flowered designs at **25c, 20c, 18c and 15c a yard.**

Muslins, Sheetings

Complete Stocks

Unbleached Muslins at **8c, 7½c and 6¾c per yard.**

8-4 and 9-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings at **Lowest Prices.**

Cambric Muslins, per yard **11c, 12½c**

The "Merit" Underwaists

For children 2 to 14 years old. These waists are made with tubular strips that do not bind the child's muscles, are very elastic and yet give the very best of service. They are pure white and buttons will not come off, all sizes, each **15c**

Toilet and Bath Towels

Extra values, large variety 10c and 15c for ex. quality turkish bath towels, pure bleached and knotted fringe towels at **15c (2 for 25c) and 25c each.**

NELSON.

Nelson, Apr. 23—Our agent, Mr. Dean, has been joined by his wife and son Stephen and will board at the Origlesen home.

John Emmitt shipped a carload of young cattle to the Chicago market.

Ed Ottalesen injured his back while performing his duties as a brakeman on the Northwestern, and is home to recover.

The final examination was held at the Nelson school house Friday and the sixteen pupils who took it passed creditably. The youngest, Ward Hartzners, again stood the highest, averaging 99 per cent. The graduation will be held May 19th.

Phillips Bros. lost a valuable mare Saturday morning, also a young colt. Frank Plants lost a colt. Farmers are having very bad luck with their horses this season.

Mr. Devitt had quite a serious runaway last Tuesday. His horse became frightened at an engine that stood as close to the public crossing as possible. Mr. Devitt jumped, as the bit had broken, and the horse ran back of the elevator, where it was caught. The top was broken off the buggy, the harness was broken and dozens of eggs and an immense roll of butter were a total loss. Mr. Devitt was quite badly bruised from landing on his shoulder and the horse is ruined for a roadster. It happens many times a day that engines are pulled up within a few feet of the crossing. That practice should be stopped or loss of life might result.

The following guests were entertained at the Origlesen home: Chas. Barton and family, Misses Louise Portenius, Kate Origlesen and Mrs. Lizzie Lady, also T. L. Seaton.

Mrs. J. B. Stitzel and daughter Gertrude are spending a week at DeKalb with Mrs. Fay Terwilliger.

Rhinehart Cornelius and family visited at the John Onken home over Sunday.

STEWARD.

Steward, Apr. 23—The Steward school entertainment will be given in the church Thursday evening, April 25, instead of Friday, April 26, as was announced last week. An admission of 10 and 15 cents will be charged. Everybody come.

Mrs. Forrest Stiles of Savanna visited here a few days this week with relatives.

Mrs. J. M. Durle spent a couple of days this week in Rockford.

Mrs. Taylor Thompson and daughter Fannette of Fertile Valley, were Steward callers last Friday.

The final examinations for the country schools were given here on Friday. About twenty pupils from the surrounding schools took the examination and we understand all but two were successful.

R. R. Phillips was re-elected Saturday as a member of the Steward school board.

Remember the date of the Steward school entertainment, Thursday, April 25th.

Miss Laura Jarbo of DeKalb is visiting friends in town.

The Shabbona ball team was in town Saturday and played against the Steward boys. The game resulted in a score of 5 to 0, in favor of the Shabbona team.

The Ladies' Aid society met with Mrs. E. Thorpe last Thursday.

Whitford Smith was a Rockford caller Saturday.

Miss Alyce Whetstone begins a spring term of school seven miles west of town on Monday, April 29th.

Miss Jennie Oakes spent Sunday at Lee Center with her parents.

Miss Nora O'Nell, who is attending school at DeKalb, was at home to spend Sunday.

Miss Sadie Parker is visiting in Rockford.

Do not forget the Steward school entertainment, Thursday evening, April 25th.

GRAND DETOUR.

Grand Detour, Apr. 23, C. A. and Nelson Sheffield drove to Oregon Monday on business.

Mesdames Frey and Werren were Dixon visitors Tuesday.

The Larkins club No. 1 met with Mrs. J. Reese Thesday. A delicious dinner was served and all report having spent a pleasant day. C. W. Johnson and Mrs. Pankhurst were the invited guests. The next meeting will be with Mrs. A. L. Palmer.

R. G. Remmers drove to Dixon Tuesday.

Dr. Pankhurst spent Tuesday with the supervisors.

J. H. Mumma and wife and Miss Harrington were in Dixon recently.

Will Winebrenner is laying a cellar wall for R. G. Remmers.

J. B. Taylor and wife visited in Dixon last week.

Mrs. Henry Winebrenner spent a few days last week over the river with Mrs. John Kested.

A. L. Palmer is at home for a few days.

Miss Clara Alsip of Franklin Grove visited a few days last week with Miss Minnie Howard.

The Aid Society met with Mrs. A. L. Palmer Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. J. F. Cox of Oregon visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Johnson Thursday.

T. A. Foxley is building a pavilion as an addition to Dr. Howell's cottage.

Mrs. John Human spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Palmer, who is very sick. Grandma Palmer is ninety five years old.

Mrs. Victor Jones and baby spent Friday and Saturday here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mon.

Mrs. L. S. Cool and Dayne visited in Oregon with relatives Friday.

Mrs. H. C. Earll and son and Miss Vina Fox were visitors in Dixon Saturday.

Mrs. Ehrel of Franklin Grove is visiting with her sister, Mrs. R. G. Remmers.

Miss Bertha Weigner of Dixon was calling on friends here recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Van Dyke and Mrs. Frey spent Saturday in Dixon.

John England is working for Will Palmer.

Coral Warner spent Saturday and Sunday over the river with Florence Miller.

John Teeter and wife of Dixon visited her sister, Mrs. T. A. Foxley, Sunday.

Nelson Sheffield is working with the surveyors. They are surveying for the electric railway between Dixon and Rockford.

Mesdames Shook and Penn of Woosung were in town Sunday.

Rev. Morton preached at the Christian church on Sunday evening.

At the school meeting Saturday night George Remmers was re-elected.

Thrown From Buggy.

Frightened at the Harriss house cleaning machine, a horse owned and driven by James Devine Saturday evening ran away and threw Mr. Devine out of the buggy, bruising him pretty badly. The accident occurred on Hennepin avenue, near Ninth street.

Social at Lelvan School.

There will be a box social at the Leivan school, three miles south of the city on the Lincoln road, Friday evening, April 26th. The ladies will please bring lunch for two, and everybody is cordially invited. Home-made candy will be sold. The proceeds of the entertainment will be given to the Emanuel church.

Henry Daved, who is making his home with his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Williams, in Palmyra, is today celebrating his 90th birthday anniversary, having been born April 23, 1817. Although having reached this advanced age he is still quite active and a regular reader of the daily paper. Mr. Daved cast his first vote in 1838 when he voted for Wm. L. Marty for governor of New York. In 1840 he cast his first presidential vote for Van Buren. In 1844 he voted for Polk, in 1848 for Van Buren again, in 1852 for Taylor, in 1856 for Freemont and in 1860 for Lincoln. He has voted the republican ticket ever since the organization of the republican party and has never missed a presidential vote. While he is not observing his birthday anniversary in any public way, he is receiving the congratulations of his friends.

NEARLY ALL PASS FINAL EXAMINATION

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY-NINE PUPILS TO GRADUATE FROM RURAL SCHOOLS.

THE SUPERINTENDENT IS PLEASED

With the Record Made By the Young People and Work of the Teachers.

One hundred and sixty-nine out of one hundred and seventy-one pupils in the rural schools of Lee county who took the final examination, held last Friday, were successful in making the required average of 75 per cent. The majority of the successful ones have taken the eighth year's work and will this year graduate from the rural schools and receive their diplomas. County Superintendent Edwards is well pleased with the record made by the large class, and also with the work done by his teachers.

The following is a list of the pupils who passed the examination:

Nelson—Myrtle Shaffer, Adaline A. Talmadge, Ruth Young, Velma Stitzel, Bertha Talmadge, Estella Walker, Fairie I. Ransom, Paul Young, Myron Hartshorn, Harry Terhune, Ward Hartshorn, Anna R. Long, Ada M. Leland, Bessie Aukeny, James O'Rourke, Ray McCleary, Walter Smith and Olles Smith.

West Brooklyn—Nellie Dorn, Ida Christosnce, Willis Rabbit, Louis Montavon, Frances Craigmiles, Teresa Jeanguenat, Edith Jeanguenat, Maud Dysart, Leslie Dorr, Clyde Fritz, Olive Dorr, Ethel Dorr, Etta Ziebarth, Harry Gehant and Florence Yocum.

Eldena—Maren McKune, David McCaffrey, Hermina Hecker, Henry McCoy, Dennis McCoy, Roy Keefer, Eulah Huck, Harry Huck, Mamie Burke, Mary Dyer, James Dempsey, Lloyd McGuirk, Joseph McCaffrey, Cora E. Moese, Mary M. Brechon, John Fielding, John Schrader, Ada Hollister, Helen Seybert, Marguerite Seybert, Helen Dalberg, Cora M. Hamm and Maud Clayton.

Compton—Carrie Berscheid, Laura Henry, Olive Guthrie, Follie Donekas, Lena Donekas, Anll Bernardin, Arthur Montavon and Louis Grandjean.

Nachusa — Bessie Feldkirchner, Charles Willard, Ruth Emmert, Harold Emmert, Bertha Lehman, Margaret Madison, Bertha Sheffler, Harry Naylor, Lloyd Grahp, Glenn Dysart, Mary Bennett, Nellie Hotler, Myrtle Bennett, Harry Hotler, David Bennett, Florence Miller, Leon Burket, Clara Patterson, Margaret Guptil, Ernest Dein, Bertha Miller, Alida Weigle, Ada Hain, Alice Herbst, Carrie Weigley, Hazel Hart, Mary Johnson, Willie Herbst, Nina DePuy, Mable McCune and Myrtle Logan.

Sugar Grove—Eva Lawton, Florence Swigart, Edith Smythe, Bertha Smythe, Maud May, Annie Siemons, Orville Drew, Keith Swarts, Russell May, Galen Waite, Goldie Lease, Carrie Stvits, Thomas Rossiter, Jessie Jones, Clifford Esttinger, Ruth Smith, Blanche McGinnis, Robert Klehm and Harry Klehm.

Steward—Mary Hermann, Lizzie Snyder, Irvin Herrmann, Olive Carney, Florence Olson, Vernie Olson, Olive Miller, Floyd Fuller, Celia McLean, Pearl Andis, Ruth Burkhart, Della Nueman, Willie Klinke and Rubie Walker.

Lee Center—Ivo Jeanblanc, Walter Wellman, Ruby Leavens, Mabel Robinson, Sarah Wright, Edna Haley, Ella Hurch, Christena Girim, Alma Ullrich, Varna Wood, Mattie Hart, Lucy Wedlock, Grace Newman, Sherman Shaw and Charles Tennant.

Harmon—Mary E. Keefer, Maud R. Keefer, Ida E. Day, Nellye Hopkins, J. Thomas Laden, Harry McDermott, Edna Eberle, Emma McCormick, Nellie Eberle, Richard Fitzsimmons, Mable Strause, Vera Foley, Lucy M. Power, Delmer L. Power and Bertha Biddle.

Sublette—Lillian McFadden, May Dewy, Gertrude McFadden, Hazel Long, Geraldine Craig, Genevia Lyon, Florence Hoffman, Margaret Jacoby, Cora Eddy, Bessie White, Otto Becker, Jacob McCulvin, Mary Baker, Alfred White, Grace Biddle, Katie Dinges, Carolyn Kuehma, Armanda Michael, Katie Rice, Max Blass and Mollie Stephleitch.

Baby Breaks Leg.

The fifteen months' old son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip McGrath fell from a high chair this afternoon and broke his leg.

CLOVER, TIMOTHY,

Lawn Grass, Millet, Buckwheat, Sugar Cane, Kaffir Corn and a large line of bulk GARDEN SEEDS.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Shell, Grit, Bone, Meat Meal, Blood Meal, Beef Scraps, Baby Chick and other Poultry Food.

Geo. D. Laing

BOTH PHONE 43 — 93 GALENA AVE

1000 Horses WANTED

—AT—

Peter McCoy's

RENDERING WORKS

The only rendering works in Dixon. Will remove all kinds of dead stock free of charge. Harness Oil and Chicken Lice Killer free to customers. Will pay all telephone charges. Both Phones Dixon, Ill.

Low Rates to the Pacific Coast.

Low-rate Colonists' tickets on sale daily until April 30th. Daily and personally conducted tours in through Pullman tourist sleeping cars to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

Very low rates for the round trip will be in effect to San Francisco and Los Angeles April 25th to May 18th, limited to July 31st, and June 8th to 15th, limited to August 31st; also to Portland and North Pacific Coast points June 20th to July 12th, limited to September 15th. Favorable stopover arrangements. Apply to any ticket agent of the Northwestern line for full particulars. 75 4w4

Iowa Leads.

The government crop report shows that Iowa raises more corn than any other state; same with oats and live stock. Send for catalog of improved farms; gives full descriptions of a big list of farms in the richest part of Iowa. Also some for rent and to exchange for other property. Northern Iowa Land Co., Independence, Iowa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Harden, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Harden, late of the County of Lee, and State of Illinois, hereby give notice that they will appear before the County Court of Lee County, at the Court House in Dixon, at the June Term, on the First Monday in June next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 2nd day of April, A. D. 1907.

W. W. HARDEN,
E. J. HARDEN, Executors.

WOOSTER & EDWARDS, Attorneys. 3w4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Levi, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Henry Levi, deceased, gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of Lee County, at the Court House in Dixon at the May Term, on the First Monday in May, next, at which time all persons having claims against said Estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 18th day of March, A. D. 1907.

246T A. CLINTON WARNER, Administrator.

THE LOCAL MARKETS.

Prices the Merchants of Dixon Are Paying For Products at Twelve o'Clock.

Dixon, Ill., Apr. 23, 1907.

Eggs	14
Spring chickens, dressed	11
Dressed turkeys, per lb.	16
Lard, country	11
Honey	16
Dairy Butter, per lb.	26
Early Ohio seed potatoes	65
Ducks	11

Quoted by Geo. D. Laing.

Corn, No. Three	40
Oats, mixed	37 1-2
Oats, white	38 1-2

Patterson & Giltenane.

Hogs, $6.40 to $6.60.

Cattle, canners and cutters, 1 1-2 to 2 cents.

Fat cows and heifers, $3 to $3.25.

Says Fatigue Is a Poison.

A German investigator, Weichardt, has promulgated the theory that fatigue is the direct result of a poison manufactured by the system and developed by hard work, and requires rest to drive it out.

THE WAR AGAINST WAR.

WHY PEACE WORKERS OF MANY NATIONS CAME TO NEW YORK FOR AN ARBITRATION CONGRESS.

Ultimate Idea Is the Federation of the World With a View to Abolishing War—This Conference to Crystallize American Sentiment in Favor of Arbitrating Disputes Between Powers—Richard Bartholdt, Political Pioneer For Peace—Baron d'Estournelles, International Senator.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

THE session of the national arbitration and peace congress in New York April 14-17 is but another battle in the great war against war. This war has been going on for twenty years. The interparliamentary peace movement took definite shape in 1887, when a delegation from the British parliament visited the president of the United States. At that time war was declared against war, and the warriors of peace determined that it was to be a fight to a finish.

The peace movement is epochal. The world is tired of war. For centuries the plains have been drenched and the rivers reddened with human blood. Slowly the human race has evolved from the beast to the man. The individual has come at last to look upon the fight of man against man as abhorrent. Private physical encounters of violence are prohibited by the laws of all nations. They have been prohibited for generations. The code duello has been extinguished practically throughout the world and the ban of the law set against it. Law has been substituted everywhere for war in the settlement of private disputes. He who fights by force instead of through due process of law is stigmatized as a criminal and is punished as such. It is the law. Between individuals law reigns and nations enforce the law.

The Folly of Fighting.

But between the nations war is still in extreme instances, the arbiter. Nations have the power to force individuals to fight for them. So long as this condition exists human liberty is a misnomer. A man who, when he believes that he has been wronged, resorts to a court of law for redress, obtaining redress without violence, must buckle on his armor at the behest of a nation and stand up to shoot and be shot at. Yet nations are merely the representatives of individuals. The governing bodies of nations are composed of individual men. These men are presumed to be of the choicest breed. They are supposed to be high class individuals, selected from the mass as being representative persons, rich in wisdom. The individual who remains in the mass need not fight, but the individual who is chosen to represent him and stand for the nation must declare war. That is the situation. Does it not seem inconsistent? An application of the commonest kind of common sense renders such a status altogether untenable.

National law seems strong enough. The weakness lies in international law. Fifty years ago Tennyson foresaw the day when the battleflags would be "furled in the parliament of peace, the federation of the world." That consummation presupposes an elaboration of international law, and it is not merely a poet's dream. That it is practicable has been proved abundantly by the events of the past twenty years. These events have not been widely heralded. Vast world movements take form and force quietly and slowly.

A very quiet and unassuming man started this great peace movement twenty years ago. He was a labor leader who had emerged but recently from a fierce industrial struggle. Then he was elected to parliament. He found that much of the time and energy of parliament and the administration were directed toward preparations for possible wars against other nations. He had learned to abhor war. He made a stand for arbitration. He proposed to substitute law for war. This man, William Randal Cremer, who is still working valiantly in the cause, founded the Interparliamentary union. To the average mind perhaps that body means little, yet it seems destined to usher in the Tennysonian parliament of man and to bring about in fact the federation of the world.

On the 31st of October, 1887, Mr. Cremer appeared at Washington and sought an interview with President Cleveland. Andrew Carnegie, who as president of the national arbitration and peace congress wields the gavel at the present meeting in Carnegie hall, arranged the interview. Mr. Cremer presented to the president a resolution drafted by himself to which he had secured the signatures of 234 members of parliament heartily [illegible] ing a suggestion made by certain members of congress for a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. This was the first active step toward abolishing war between nations. Though as yet no arbitration treaty has been made, Mr. Cremer's efforts resulted in the establishing of the Interparliamentary union. This organization, composed of members of various parliamentary bodies, has for its purpose the establishment of permanent peace between the nations.

The United States seemed rather slow to cooperate with this movement. The man who brought America into the Interparliamentary union is Richard Bartholdt, member of congress from the Tenth Missouri district, which includes a large part of the city of St. Louis. Mr. Bartholdt for years was the only member of congress who took any special interest in the movement. When first elected to congress fifteen years ago he was a newspaper man, identified with the German press at St. Louis.

Mr. Bartholdt was born in Germany. His father took part in the revolutionary movement of 1848 and at its failure fled to the United States. He was permitted to return to the fatherland a few years later. Richard Bartholdt was born at the town of Schleiz, in the principality of Thuringia, in 1855. He came to America as a youth, his earliest ambition being, as he says, to become an American citizen.

Political Peace Pioneer.

One night in 1874 the nineteen-year-old youth in his lodgings in Philadelphia held in his hand a five cent piece, the only money he had left and, remarking to his roommate, "See this," he tossed the piece out at the window. Then he lay down and slept peacefully. Next morning he arose and renewed the struggle. He worked cheerfully [illegible] when the difficulties [illegible] he felt that being an American was in itself a great asset, and he knew that he would succeed.

A few years after he became a member of congress Mr. Bartholdt began to take an interest in the peace movement. In 1899 he attended the meeting of the Interparliamentary union at Christiania. He was the only American congressman present. He perceived that inasmuch as membership in that body was limited to members of legislative bodies, and since [illegible] could not have parliaments [illegible] be represented. His vision [illegible] beyond a more [illegible] and unrecognized body. He foresaw a duly constituted world's parliament, the members properly accredited by their nations, to meet at stated intervals and create international laws of the [illegible]. This was the next great forward step, the next movement toward the realization of the parliament of man. Mr. Bartholdt set about the business of following this result, a seemingly audacious thing, a piece of political daring which has no precedent in the annals of the world.

At the time when Tennyson poetically dreamed of the federation of the world no doubt a proposition such as germinated in Mr. Bartholdt's brain would have aroused derisive laughter among the nations. Now nobody laughs at it. Such progress in that very direction has been made within less than a dozen years that the consummation of the daring dream seems to be but just a little way beyond the rim of the present. All the forces of progress are working to that end.

Congress of Nations.

Through the efforts of Mr. Bartholdt the Interparliamentary union was brought to the United States for the session of 1904. It met at the World's fair in St. Louis, where Mr. Bartholdt's famous resolution, declaring for the convening of a congress of nations in which every nation in the world shall have official representatives, was introduced and adopted by unanimous vote. As the years pass this resolution seems destined to be known as one of the world's most precious papers. In it one foresees the federation of the world.

The peace congress in New York brought together a bright array of distinguished personages from many nations. Great Britain sent a dozen or more men, among them William T. Stead, editor of the London Review of Reviews; C. F. Moberly Bell, manager of the London Times; Clement K. Shorter, editor of the London Sphere; Sir Robert Ball, professor of astronomy at Cambridge university; Hammond Hall, editor of the London Graphic, and Sir William Turner, principal of Edinburgh university. The German emperor named as his personal representatives Lieutenant General von Loewenfeld, general adjutant of his majesty and the only soldier on the list. It is significant that this distinguished soldier came at the express instance of the German war lord to work for peace. Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, member of the French senate and head of the French section of the International peace conference, came as one of the five delegates from his country. Earl Grey, governor general of Canada, crossed the border to represent our neighbor on the north. The novelist who writes under the name of Maarten Maartens was appointed Holland's delegate. So many distinguished Americans were placed on the list of speakers that space forbids their mention.

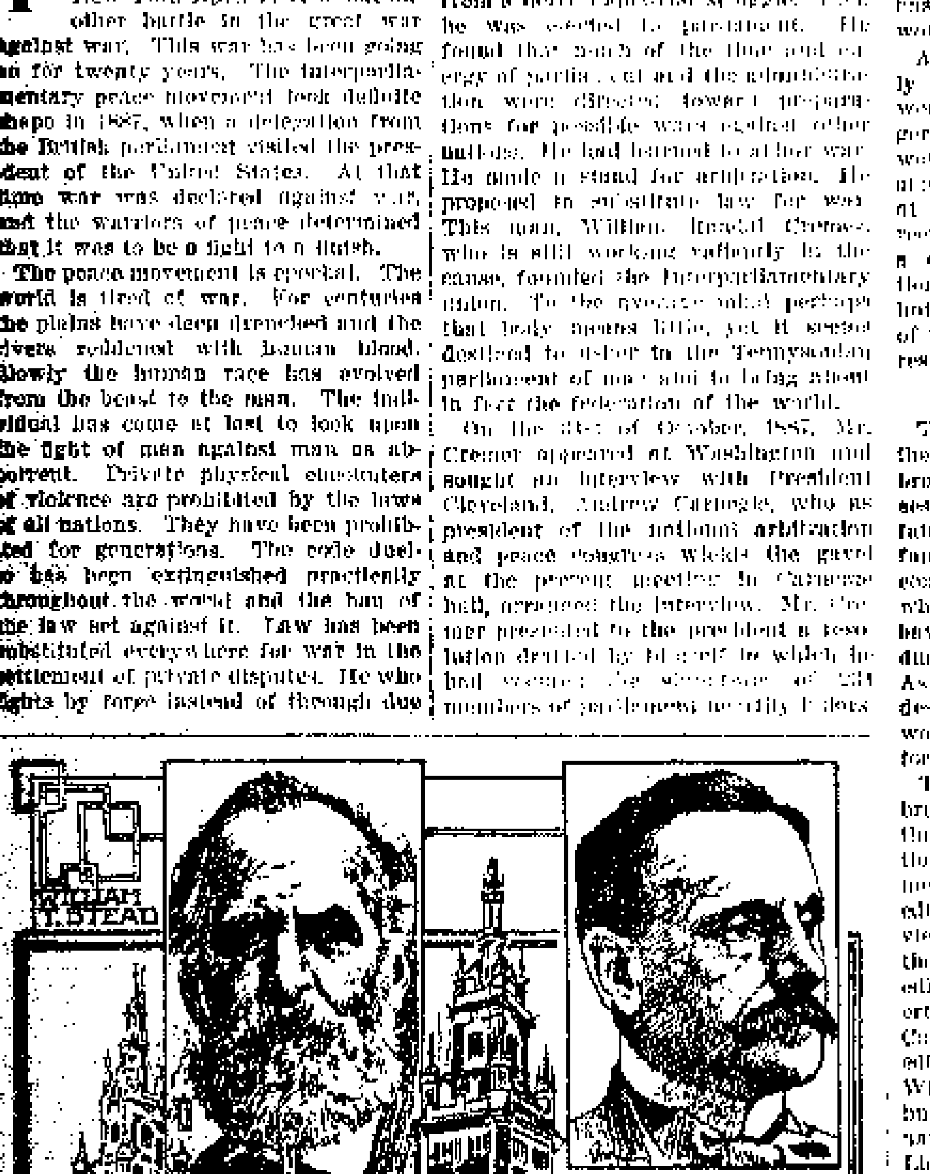
Baron D'Estournelles de Constant is called "the international senator of France." He is a small man, but his ideas are large. His stature is low, but his ideals are high. He had promise of a brilliant career as a diplomat, being ambassador to London, when his observations led him to devote his life to the war against war. He returned to France, gave up diplomacy and became a lawmaker in order to be in a position to serve him in carrying on his life work of promoting peace between the nations of the world. The baron has a sort of international union in his own household. His wife is an American woman, his secretary is an English girl and his child's governess is German.

Purposes of the Peace Congress.

The general purpose of the congress in New York is to crystallize American sentiment on the question of arbitration, so that our delegates to the forthcoming second peace conference at The Hague in June may demonstrate to the governments of Europe that this country stands for all progressive and practical ideas looking toward the abolition of war.

War is costly. Not only in human life and the anguish of bereavement is it costly, but from its more material side it is an altogether extravagant and unnecessary expense. The debts of the world's nations now total about $34,000,000,000. Most of this is due to war. The annual interest on war debts, added to the cost of maintaining armies and navies, is about $3,000,000,000. There is only about twice that much gold in all the world available for money. It is said that one modern battleship costs as much to build as the combined cost of all the college buildings belonging to Harvard, Yale, Hampton and Tuskegee. Japan has but recently ordered the construction of a battleship to cost more than $11,000,000. China has ordered 2,000,000,000 rifles from European manufacturers.

Let us assume that all this money wasted for war and all the energies of the men drafted for fighting were devoted to the upbuilding of the world. There would be a forward movement such as history has not recorded and fiction scarcely dares to imagine. But that is just what the peacemakers are working to bring about, and this Carnegie hall congress is a step in that direction.

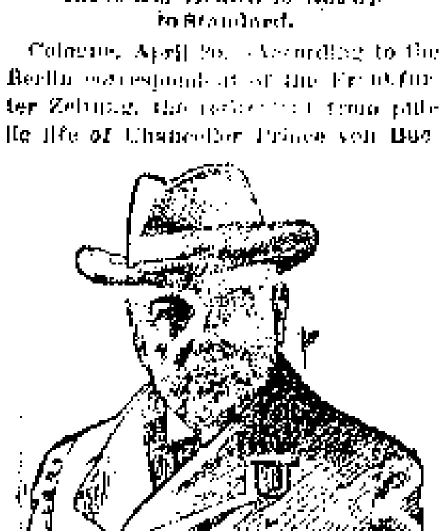


SOME DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONGRESS.

VON BUELOW IS WORN OUT

German Chancellor Is to Retire Because His Health Is Not Up to Standard.

Cologne, April 20.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, the retirement from public life of Chancellor Prince von Buelow is imminent. His action will be taken solely on the ground of ill health.



COUNT BERNHARD VON BUELOW.

Von Buelow is almost 58 years old, and the recent campaign for the election of members of the new reichstag is said to have told on him severely. Although he has declared the government's policy since the reichstag convened, he has not shown his former vigor.

ROMANCE OF A CENTURY

Two Centenarians in Fact—Elderly Couple To Be Married, Den Voleno, Next August.

St. Louis, April 20.—Announcement is made that on Aug. 20 next John B. Bundren, who on April 1 was 101 years old, will marry Miss Rose Mc-Guire, who will be 100 years of age on the wedding day. The wedding will take place on Bundren's estate near Tatesville, Tenn. Bundren and Miss McGuire were sweethearts in Tennessee in their youth. Her parents would not give consent for their marriage and finally returned to England, their native country, taking their daughter along. Bundren went to California and acquired considerable wealth. He never married.

From California he returned to Tennessee and bought his birthplace near Tatesville. He decided to hold a reunion of old friends on his estate this year and sent out numerous invitations. Not long ago he received a letter from Miss McGuire, who is still unmarried. Correspondence followed, and he renewed his offer of marriage and was accepted. Bundren has long, white hair and a flowing white beard. He does not smoke or drink.

RAPID WORK ON GUNDERSON

Express Hold-Up Is "Skyrooted" to the Pen in Double Quick Time at St. Paul.

St. Paul, April 20.—John Gunderson, who confessed to the robbery of the Northern Pacific Express company's office by holding up Fred Zimmerman, a clerk, compelling the latter to hand over a package of money containing $25,000, has been sentenced to the St. Cloud reformatory.

He was arraigned in the municipal court in the morning at his own request, where he waived the usual formalities and was immediately held to the district court, which had him sentenced at 2 p. m. Less than three days elapsed from the commission of the robbery to the sentence of the court. The sentence is in the nature of an indeterminate one.

Queen Victoria in Good Health.

Madrid, April 20.—Taking advantage of the fine weather Queen Victoria took a drive through the park. She was everywhere saluted, and appeared to be in the best of health and spirits.

NEWS FACTS IN OUTLINE

The longshoremen's strike at Hamburg, Germany, has ended in the defeat of the strikers.

The celebrities attending the dedication of the Pittsburg Carnegie Institute cost Carnegie $62,000. He paid all the expenses, and those invited were his guests.

Of the imports of all countries except its own the United States now supplies 11.22 per cent.

Fire in two garages at St. Louis destroyed 100 automobiles. Loss, $225,000.

No movement for the release of Harry K. Thaw on bail has been made, nor is one likely for some time.

The spring sensation in Ohio and Pennsylvania is a snow storm.

Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York, has been re-elected president general of the national D. A. R. society.

The hotel domestics at Paris threaten to strike in sympathy with the striking waiters, who have been joined by some cooks and kitchen men.

The Rhode Island legislature will adjourn on Tuesday next and it appears probable that a United States senator will not be elected at this session.

General Pedro Rincon Gillardo, minister to England from Mexico, has resigned.

New York's police commissioner has just made a turning over in his department by which seven inspectors have been reduced to the rank of captains.

The anti-Magyar movement is spreading and growing in intensity in some of the districts of Hungary inhabited jointly by Roumanians and Magyars.

A report that King Victor Emmanuel will visit King Alfonso is not considered at Rome to be well founded.

WHY IT WAS DIFFERENT

Supreme Court Explains Why Prosecutors Do Not Have to Refund Fees.

AND WHY OTHER OFFICIALS DO

Story of the Shooting of Charles Fry by Jesse Moore—Some Political Notes.

Springfield, Ill., April 20.—In a 10,000-word opinion that [illegible] the supreme court tells why it decided in the Healy case that state's attorneys were entitled to all the fees they collected in office and in the state treasurer's and auditor's cases why these officers are not entitled to the fees they collected since [illegible] salaried laws act.

Why the Cases Are Different.

In the case of state's attorneys the court reiterates its statement made in the Healy decision that the law on the subject is not plain but ambiguous. The salaried [illegible] act the court declares is clear and plain. Therefore the difference between the two cases and the two decisions. The decision of the court in the treasurer's and auditor's case means judgments against former state officials amounting to over $2,000,000, but it is estimated that only about a third of it can be collected.

Fees Are the State's Property.

The supreme court decides that the fees so collected belong to the municipalities that paid them in. They are the property of the state, says the court, though of a different character from ordinary revenue which must be paid into the treasury on warrant and may not be paid out without appropriations by the general assembly. The court says that these officials did not conceal the fees and the state did not demand their payment. The state is not entitled to any interest therefore on the money.

Grain Inspection Bills.

Springfield, Ill., April 20.—Covey's three bills reorganizing the system of grain inspection of public and private warehouses have been reported from the committee on warehouses with the recommendation that they do pass. These bills in general provided for compulsory inspection of grain both on entering and leaving warehouses.

SHOOTING OF CHARLES FRY

He Annoyed the Boy Who Shot Him and Also the Boy's 13-Year-Old Sister.

Mattoon, Ill., April 20.—Charles Fry, well known in police circles, who was mortally wounded by a revolver shot fired by Jesse Moore, 19 years old, afterward died in Memorial hospital. Fry was in a quarrelsome mood and he continued to annoy Moore, after Moore had refused to talk to him.

Moore says that he had trouble with Fry because of attentions to his mother and that later Fry annoyed his 13-year-old sister and Fry was on his way to the Moore home at the time of the fatal encounter. Moore surrendered to the police after the shooting and was removed to jail at Charleston to await trial. The coroner has made a report, simply showing that Fry was killed by a revolver shot fired by Moore.

Another Man in the Race.

Bloomington, Ill., April 20.—The candidacy of Judge Colestin D. Myers, of the McLean county circuit court, for the position of supreme judge to succeed the late Judge Wilkin has been formally announced. Judge Myers reached this conclusion after receiving numerous requests of an urgent character from different parts of the district, and also a flattering indorsement from the members of the McLean county bar, irrespective of party.

Aftermath of the Election.

Marion, Ill., April 20.—As a result of the hotly contested election in this city between the anti-saloon and the citizens' tickets Mayor-Elect James H. Mitchell, H. H. Gopher and George H. Goodall have been arrested on warrants charging electioneering within the hundred-foot limits. Mitchell is cashier of the First National bank, and all the others are stockholders in the Williamson County Savings bank.

Come on with Your Snake Stories.

Mount Vernon, Ill., April 20.—The air was literally filled with snakes for a time when the famous snake den in Farmington township, this county, was dynamited by a party of snake hunters. The men bagged 450 reptiles, most of them rattlers, although their haul included every variety indigenous to southern Illinois.

He Opens 'Em Prayer.

Mount Vernon, Ill., April 20.—Rev. A. L. Smith, the newly elected chairman of the board of supervisors, established a new precedent in that body when, after the organization of the board, he opened the further proceedings of the meeting with prayer.

Where Are the Squirrel Hunters?

Weston, Ill., April 20.—After clearing everybody off the streets a gang of safe blowers wrecked the Bank of Weston with three charges of dynamite. About $2,000 was stolen, and the robbers escaped.

Rodenburg for Governor?

East St. Louis, Ill., April 20.—William Rodenburg, of the Twenty-second Illinois district, is being urged by his friends here to become a candidate for governor.

When in Europe Remember

AT EVERY GREAT RAILWAY STATION

The European Edition of the

AT EVERY LEADING HOTEL

New York Herald

AT EVERY OCEAN STEAMSHIP LANDING

Will keep you in touch with the news of Home— and of the World

13th Year at Dixon

RLIABLITY

DIXON, ILL., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1907

By doing good, conscientious work, curing the curable and refusing to treat the incurable, Dr. Prettyman has established a reputation here in the county that insures him a large practice in the future as he always had in the past. Returning every four weeks his next visit will be Dixon, Ill., Friday, January 25th, 1907, Nachusa House, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Dr. Prettyman has had 18 years' experience in the treatment of chronic diseases. Quick, positive cures. Get well now. Read carefully every word of the following.

EYE AND EAR DISEASES.

Dimness of sight, Growths over sight, Granulated Lids, Inflammation of Eye Balls, Weak, Watery Eyes, Etc., treated and cured after the common everyday treatment has failed. No suffering from his new treatment.

EAR DISEASES, such as ringing, roaring noises, discharges, catarrhal deafness, treated by his new germicidal treatment. It is indeed a medical revolution. The greatest, grandest and best discovery of the age.

CATARRH, acute or chronic polypi in the nose, enlarged tonsils, weak voice, ulcerated throat, bronchial catarrh, pain in chest, asthma, bronchitis treated in a manner that insures success to the doctor and return to health for the patient.

STOMACH, LIVER, HEART DISEASES, the cause of suffering, loss of flesh, loss of appetite, bloating, belching, misery, can be cured. We agree to cure all cases undertaken.

BLOOD POISON All who come in the first or second stages of this disease we will cure without their ever having any more ulcers, more patches in the mouth, nose or throat, falling hair, or any scar or disfigurement that would let the world know they had been treated.

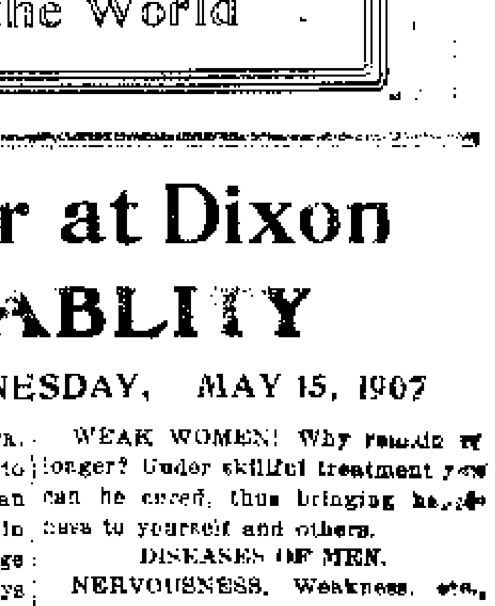
DISEASES OF WOMEN successfully treated.

NERVOUS DISEASES. Epilepsy, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Etc., treated.

WEAK WOMEN! Why remain so longer? Under skillful treatment you can be cured, thus bringing happiness to yourself and others.

DISEASES OF MEN.

NERVOUSNESS, Weakness, etc., quickly cured. All diseases of the kidneys, bladder, genital or urinary system, by new methods. Prompt and efficient cures.



STRICTURE. This is a trouble found in hundreds of cases, and often neglected because the old way of cutting was severe, and would not insure positive results. Dr. Prettyman cures these cases permanently in a short time without pain or knife.

VARICOCELE—A frequent trouble and a source of much annoyance, the evil effects of which are well known. Besides producing weakness, pain, etc., it causes losses, shrinkage and irritation. Our method after five years trial, has proven effective and not a failure has been noted.

SPERMATORRHOEA. Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, Impotency, the cause of so much suffering in mind and body, the ban of Life, the disease that wrecks thousands and thousands of lives every year, blasts future hopes, render existence miserable, makes young and old men unfit for business or pleasure, are curable. A speedy and permanent cure guaranteed in all cases treated.

Dr. Prettyman.

4180 INDIANA AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

LETTERS IN PACKAGES; SENDERS ARE FINED

Belvidere, Apr. 19—The Belvidere postoffice was headquarters for a number of United States officers yesterday. Postoffice Inspector Dement and Calef were in town on business. They called on five citizens and collected from each a fine of $10 for mailing packages containing letters while the merchandise rate only was paid. Inspector Dement stated that the postoffice department is now rigidly enforcing the law in such cases and thousands of fines are being collected. He said: "If people want to mail letters in packages they have a perfect right to do so, but they must pay the letter rate of postage. Failure to do so is the subject of a fine."

Father Foley Marries Couple.

This morning at 8 o'clock, Father Foley united in marriage Mr. Meinrod Fessler and Miss Barbara Husler of this township. The ceremony was held in the church. The young people were attended by Mr. John Fessler and Miss Mary McGinty. Mr. and Mrs. Fessler will go to housekeeping at once on a farm on the Chicago road. The principals in the wedding ceremony have been in this country five years, coming here from Germany.

That isn't all you save either. You [illegible] people who have drank Arbuckles' ARIOSA all their lives. Look at them. They like it and they haven't had to quit drinking it.

Don't let any man sell you something instead, which may ruin your stomach and nerves.

[illegible] with all [illegible] of the [illegible] Food [illegible] No. [illegible], filed at Washington.

BUSINESS CARDS

I. F. Edwards
COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS of Lee County, Ill. Teachers' examination at his office, in the Court House at Dixon, the first Saturday in every month, with the exceptions of January and July. Examinations begin at 8 o'clock a. m. and close at 5 o'clock p. m. The Annual Institute will be held in Amboy August 21-24.

J. F. Palmer
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Real Estate and Loan. Office, Union Block, 2nd floor, First St., Dixon, Ill.

Trusdell & Smith
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office over Dixon National Bank, Dixon, Ill.

MEDICINE.
C. C. HUNT
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Dixon, Ill. Office in Hunt Building. Residence Third Street. Office Telephone No 12; Residence, No. 20.

O. B. Blackman, M. D.
HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon. Office O. H. Brown Block. Residence North Side, two blocks north of bridge. Office hours 10 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p. m.

Big Ranch For Sale!

800 ACRES
Under Irrigation!

Here is an opportunity to purchase a model ranch --well improved with a new house, barns, granaries, cattle sheds, hog houses, orchard of 80 trees --great variety of farm implements

This ranch was awarded gold medal at St. Louis and Portland Expositions.

A company might buy this ranch and make half dozen or more farms out of it.

For particulars apply to
Dr. David H. Law,
DIXON, ILLS.

Philip Reilly Very Ill.

Philip Reilly of Dementown was prostrated by a sudden attack of heart trouble Thursday afternoon and he is now in a critical condition. His son Michael is taking a vacation from his duties at the I. C. as a result of his father's serious illness.

Will Build Residence.

Attorney A. C. Bardwell will build a $6,000 residence on the lot just west of the O. C. Loveland place, on East Second street. Contractor Elmer Uhl will superintend the erection of the house.

PRISONER IN CAR FOR FOUR DAYS

MAN LIGHTLY CLAD FROM THE SOUTHLAND RELEASED IN DIXON.

WAS WITHOUT FOOD OR DRINK

Is a Crippled Old Sailor and Anxious to Get Back to Warmer Climate.

Imprisoned in the ice vent of an Illinois Central car for nearly eighty hours, during which time he had neither food nor drink, lightly clothed and being rapidly carried into a colder climate, was the experience of James Kelman of New Orleans [illegible], this week.

He was liberated from his prison by the freight handlers at the Illinois Central station in this city at five o'clock Thursday afternoon, and he had barely strength enough left to crawl out of the hole in which he had ridden.

The car of bananas in which he was riding was consigned to F. R. Rice of Freeport, but was opened here by Agent Al Eastenbrur, that the Dixon dealers might be supplied. As they opened the door they heard some one pounding in the ice vent at the top of the car, and investigation showed that a crippled man was imprisoned there.

He was lightly clad, having but a light shirt and thin coat on the upper part of his body, and he was immediately hurried into the depot, where he told his story.

Tells His Story.

"I got into the vent of the banana car at New Orleans Monday morning at 10 o'clock to ride to Lumberville, Miss., about sixty miles from New Orleans, where I intended to visit a brother. Soon after the train had started the trainmen walking overhead noticed the door to the vent was partially opened and they shut it so tightly that I could not move it.

At every stop I pounded and yelled but I could not [illegible] anyone [illegible]. I did not suffer much from the cold however, as the sweat from the bananas in the car kept me warm; but the long days and nights during which I could get nothing to eat or drink began to tell on me, and you see I was in such small quarters that I could not move enough to rest me.

Was in Boat Explosion.

I was used to the experience of going without food or water, for I used to be a sailor. I lost my right leg, had my eye blown out, had two ribs in my right side broken and lost the use of my right arm in a steamboat explosion several years ago.

When I finally was released here I was pretty nearly all in. But the people were good to me. The officers here are the best I have ever seen and I will always remember Dixon with a friendly feeling.

Kelman certainly is about used up. He walks with the aid of an artificial leg and his right side is almost useless to him. He was given plenty to eat and a place to sleep last night and he will be sent back to New Orleans today.

Similar Occurrences.

Kelman's strange experience [illegible] calls two similar events which took place in the local railroad yards several years ago. One was when a man had gotten locked into a car in northern Wisconsin and was liberated here and the other when a little boy was made a prisoner in a car at Rockford and finally was released here.

START BIG FILL NEAR STERLING

BUILDING OF GOVERNMENT DAM FORCES NORTHWESTERN TO ELEVATE ITS TRACKS.

The Northwestern Railroad company has commenced to raise the tracks east of Sterling, in accordance with the plans as already announced in this paper. The construction of the government dam at Sterling renders it necessary for the company to raise its tracks for nearly a mile east of the Sterling water works. In some places the raise will be ten feet.

The first train load of material for the work was unloaded there yesterday and was placed by the section crew. A large gang of men are now at work and as fast as the material is unloaded the tracks are jacked up about four inches and the dirt is tamped under the ties. In this way the work will be accomplished without delaying traffic. The company will haul all material that is unfit for ballast to Sterling to make the big fill.

TO REPAIR A DAMAGED BRIDGE

THE SCENE OF ACCIDENT IN NELSON IS TO BE MADE SAFE.

The highway commissioners of Nelson township held a meeting on Thursday afternoon and as a result of their meeting they will advertise for bids for the repairing of the public highway near the Hewland creek bridge.

It will be remembered that during the high water this spring the highway at the north end of the bridge was washed out and that two people drove into the ditch and narrowly escaped drowning.

Several suits were threatened against the commissioners as a result of this accident, but thus far no legal controversies have arisen. The commissioners repaired the damage temporarily and are now ready to place the road in such a condition that there will be no repetition of the accident.

Will Drive Piles.

The plans for the improvement, which were adopted at Thursday's meeting of the commissioners, provide that the road south of the bridge shall be built around piles which will be driven down for ten rods north of the bridge and that a heavy stone road shall be built ten rods further north. This means that twenty rods of new road will be built to the bridge approach and that the first ten rods will be protected by piles on each side.

The advertisement for bids will be placed at once and as soon as the contract is let the bonds for the sum required will be issued.

WILL TRY LIBEL SUIT NEXT WEEK

CRIMINAL SUIT AGAINST E. C. FELLER WILL OCCUPY THE COURT.

BEDFORD WINS HARRISON SUIT

Damages Are Assesed at $9,986.74 —Smoky Smith Case Continued to the Next Term.

From Friday's Telegraph.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon circuit court was adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. All the petit jurors were excused until next Monday [illegible] noon at 1:30, when the case of [illegible] People vs. Edward C. Feller, libel, will be taken up for trial.

The jury in the case of Bedford vs. Harrison brought in a verdict late yesterday afternoon in favor of the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $9,986.74.

The case of the People vs. Frank (Smoky) Smith et al, robbery, was by consent of the states attorney and defendant continued until the next term of court.

PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

Chas W Whipperman to W H Smith, land in Dixon $1750.

Katherine Hanshear to Karl Kastner, land in Dixon. $175.

Blanche Fost to Karl Kastner, land in Dixon. $155.

George P Powell to Harry Bennett, land in Dixon. $2205.

David Smith to John A Case, land in Willow Creek, $300.

Nathan Koons to Harvey L Rhoads, land in Willow Creek, $2024.

Maria W Little to Fred N Vaughan land in Amboy, $8000.

William Franks to Dennis Foley, land in Harmon, $6085.

Edith Grover to Annie E Grover, land in Dixon, $1.

J H McCullough to Jay L Tennant, land in Marion, $13,000.

Mary Kane to P H McCaffrey, land in Marion.

Clark A Ballou to Francis A Ballou, land in Dixon, $1400.

Jessie F Gray to C H Stiteley, land in Dixon, $365.

Chas L Clark to William B McCrea, land in Ashton, $4000.

Abner E Simonson to Edw O Finnegan, land in Dixon, $3100.

Child Broke Her Arm.

Mary, the twelve year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Self of Highland avenue, slipped on the sidewalk in front of her home last evening and broke her arm. This is the second time the same arm has been broken within the past six months.

Austin O'Malley of Meredith, Ia., is in this city visiting friends and relatives.

A SECOND PRIZE FOR DIXON MOTTO

E. L. KLING OFFERS A $10 LADIES' OR GENTLEMEN'S RING.

OTHER PRIZES MAY BE PUT UP

Closing Days of Contest Will Be Lively—Everybody Should Send in Mottoes

Dixon merchants, as individuals are getting into the game and are boosting the motto contest in every conceivable way. The E. L. Kling jewelry store is the originator of a scheme which will certainly bring out additional results.

In today's issue of the Telegraph they announce that to the person who sends in the second best motto in the contest, which is to close April 30th, they will give a fine $10 ring which is now on exhibition in their window.

This action of the Kling store is sure to bring in additional mottoes and will make the contest all the more interesting. It is possible, too, that other merchants will follow the example that has been set and will offer prizes, thereby making the last ten days of the contest the best.

Close In Ten Days.

Ten days more and the association will be called upon to pick the best mottoes from the many that have been received and shortly [illegible] the city will have a motto [illegible] word.

Two exceptionally original mottoes were received in Thursday's mail. They are both by the same man, but they are different from any others that have been received. They look better in print than they sound. Maybe you can do better.

The two that [illegible]:

Dixon's Trade Weak? Not By a Dam Site!

Dixon's Trade Unsafe? Not By a Dam Site!

Plans are now being formulated to make the last week of the contest a whirlwind finish. The association wants to receive a motto from every man, woman and child in the city. Have you sent in yours yet?

GUN EXPLODES IN W. J. M'ALPINE'S HAND

A rumor spread over the city last evening which shocked with horror the many friends of W. J. McAlpine, it being reported that his left hand was severely lacerated by the explosion of a gun with which he was hunting. We are all pleased to learn this morning that the accident, while a somewhat painful one, will not cause any permanent injury. Indeed, in a few days the hand will be quite as good as ever. The wound is in the palm at the base of the thumb.

The gun is one of those high-priced, first-class light affairs, the manufacturer making the barrel too thin, depending upon the choice gun-metal for strength.

The accident happened in the swamp, south of this city where Mr. McAlpine in company with Elias Smith and a Mr. Pratt, claim agent for the C. M. & St. P. Railway company, had gone in the morning on a snipe shooting expedition. The party reached Dixon at noon yesterday and the wounded man went at once to the office of his physician where the injury was properly treated.

ST. JAMES.

St. James, Apr. 16. We are pleased to know that Miss Emma Kentner is able to resume her school after a few days' illness.

Edward Shippert has just returned home from an absence of six months at Oakley, Kansas, where he had gone to put up buildings on his farm. His friends are glad to see him.

Miss Grace Blaine spent Sunday with home folks.

Mrs. N. Feltes and daughter Jennie spent Sunday evening with Mrs. E. J. Blaine.

Everyone is cleaning house in this community.

Two gentlemen from this village attended the medicine show about a week ago at Eldena and got mixed as to roads and finally came in contact with the hedge fence along the side of the road, and one of them returned to Eldena where he borrowed a lantern to light them on their weary way.

J. A. Dauntier was in Grand Detour yesterday on a business trip.

FIRE AND EARTHQUAKE

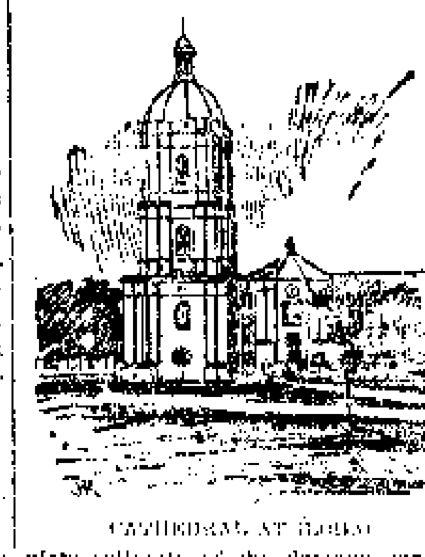
Philippine Islands Are Afflicted with Both and Fire is the Worst.

CITY OF ILOILO IS DEVASTATED

Flames Driven by a Tempest Destroy the Town.

Twenty Thousand Are Homeless and Many May Be Dead—Earth Tremors at Home and Abroad.

Manila, April 20.—Driven by a fierce gale, a terrific fire swept across the town of Iloilo, island of Panay, practically destroying the town. Panic prevails. It is believed there has been heavy loss of life. Fully 20,000 persons have been rendered homeless. It will probably be days before a complete estimate of the damage can be made. The authorities have lost control of the situation completely. The fire started early in the day and the heavy gale drove it across the town. All effort to fight the fire proved unavailing. The best that could be done was to see that every one was driven from the threatened districts.



CATHEDRAL AT ILOILO.

Destroyed by Fire Once Before.

Iloilo is the capital of a province of the same name. It had considerable marine business and a prosperous trade with Manila and other island points. Many manufacturing plants were destroyed. The city was destroyed by fire during the Filipino insurrection. The business houses were of stuccoed brick but the residences, among them many fine houses, were of wood on stone foundations. Iloilo is the second most important city in the Philippine archipelago, and is the center of the sugar import trade.

Three Hours of Earthquake.

Earth shocks were felt at Manila at intervals for three hours. Three of the shocks were severe. Reports received here from the southern part of the island of Luzon announce that severe earthquakes were felt at Nueva Caceres, Camarines province, and at Tayabas, sixty-two miles southeast of Manila. Buildings were destroyed in both places, but no loss of life has been reported. Communication with the two cities is affected.

Charleston Is Slightly Shaken.

Charleston, S. C., April 20.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Charleston and Summerville at 3:25 a. m. yesterday. At the latter place it was said that dishes rattled and ornaments were knocked from the mantles. In Charleston only a very few people knew of the shock until after breakfast. From various points in the city people reported having been awakened by a rumble, followed by three slight wave movements. It lasted about eight seconds, according to some reports and was apparently from southeast to northwest.

LATEST FROM MEXICO LAND

Loss of Life Not 100 — Quake Recorded at Washington.

City of Mexico, April 20.—Communications have now been opened with all the important points in the section most effected by the earthquake. The latest reports indicate that the loss of life will not reach 100, but many persons have been injured and the property loss is very great. Vice President Corral, in a communication published here, declares that the whole of the state of Guerrero has been devastated. Thousands of dollars are being subscribed to the fund being raised in this city for the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

Washington, April 20.—Two feeble earthquake shocks were recorded by the seismograph at the weather bureau Thursday afternoon. They were so small that a record was produced only on the east and west component instrument, which is slightly more sensitive than the north-south instrument. The first shock began at about 4:25 p. m. and ended about 6:35 p. m. The record of the second and slightly larger shock began at about 7:49 p. m. and ended at about 8:40 p. m.

Berlin, April 20.—A cable message received from the governor of the island of Yap, announced that a disastrous typhoon swept over the Caroline islands on Good Friday, March 29. Two hundred and thirty of the 800 natives of the Uluthi group were drowned, the cocoanut trees were destroyed, and famine threatens the surviving natives.

Lima, April 20.—The volcano Puyehue in the province of Valdivia, Chile, is yet in active eruption, and new craters have opened. The losses in the

GIMBEL IS DESPERATE

Philadelphian Under Grave Accusations at New York Tries to Commit Suicide.

MAKES A GASH IN HIS THROAT

Does the Job with a Piece of a Glass Water Pitcher.

Broke It Up for the Purpose, After Hiding Himself in Hoboken Under an Assumed Name.

New York, April 20.—Benedict Gimbel, the wealthy Philadelphia merchant who was arrested in this city on the double charge of exerting improper influence over Ivor Clark, a 16-year-old boy, and attempted bribery of the detectives who made the arrest, lies in St. Mary's hospital, Hoboken, N. J., suffering from wounds believed by the police to have been self inflicted. Bleeding from gashes on his throat and several arteries in both wrists Gimbel was found at 7 p. m. in a room which he had engaged the night before at the Palace hotel in Hoboken.

Went Over to Hoboken.

When Gimbel was released from the Tombs under $8,000 bonds his friends did not know where he went. He was generally supposed to have been at an uptown hotel, though it was reported that he had returned to his home at Philadelphia. It now appears that immediately following his release Gimbel crossed a ferry to Hoboken and went to the Palace hotel, registering there as Wilson Hodge, of Trenton, N. J. He was assigned to a room on the second floor and a half hour later ordered luncheon, which was served in his room. Among the tableware was a glass water pitcher.

Broke the Pitcher for a Weapon.

This was found broken yesterday, and it is supposed that Gimbel's injuries were inflicted by the pieces. When Gimbel did not appear last evening the door of his room was forced and he was found stretched out on the floor and bleeding freely from several wounds. He was clad in trousers and undershirt. A trail of blood from the bath room to the bed indicated that Gimbel had cut himself while in the bath room and then thrown himself on the bed from which he later arose to fall unconscious on the floor. Physicians who attended Gimbel at the hotel stopped the bleeding, and after his removal to the hospital his wounds were dressed.

Just Missed His Jugular.

The wound in Gimbel's throat had severed the trachea, and is of a ragged character. It narrowly missed the jugular vein. From a wound which had severed an artery in his left wrist, the injured man had lost much blood also. Gimbel recovered consciousness, but showed no desire to communicate with any one and expressed no interest in his surroundings. He declined to answer when asked if he wanted to communicate with friends.

PRISON FOR AN EX-JUDGE

Chicago Jury Finds One Guilty of Conspiracy to Wreck a Bank —Others Also Convicted.

Chicago, April 20.—Ex-Judge Abner Smith, president of the defunct Bank of America; Gustave F. Sorrow, its cashier, and John V. Pierce, its vice president, were found guilty by a jury of conspiracy to wreck the bank. F. E. Creelman, formerly a millionaire lumber merchant, stockholder in the bank, and one of its promoters, was found not guilty. Pierce, because of testimony given on the stand by him, was merely fined. Smith and Sorrow, the jury decided, should be sent to the penitentiary and fined, the prison sentence being indeterminate.

The Bank of America was opened Dec. 4, 1905, and a receiver was appointed six weeks later. The promoting of the institution was marked by what the state characterized as "high finance." During the trial witnesses testified that the charter for the bank was secured through fraud, it being alleged that the promoters of the institution "kited" checks for the purpose of making it appear that they had sufficient funds to secure the charter. President Smith was for many years a judge in the Cook county circuit court.

Will Investigate the Case.

Washington, April 20.—Postmaster General Meyer said after the cabinet meeting that he would send a responsible official to Lorain, O., to make an investigation into the cases of the two millionaires who had been suspended because they refused to return to their duties as mail carriers when ordered to do so by Postmaster Bowman.

Relief for Roumanians.

New York, April 20.—The Roumanian relief committee of this city has cabled $12,500 to the committee at Jassy, Roumania, which has charge of the distribution of relief to the sufferers from the recent riots in that country. Chief Rabbi Niemirower reported to the committee that 60,000 Jews in Roumania are destitute.

Hasn't Had Enough Fight.

City of Mexico, April 20.—President Bonilla, who was driven out of Honduras, is to return to Central America. It is authoritatively learned that President Bonilla will return to Belize, Honduras, via Coatzacoalcos. What he intends to do there is not known.

When your Watch Stops
You cannot make it go by shaking it.

When the bowels are constipated you can disturb them with cathartics but, like the watch, they will not be able to do their allotted work until they are put into proper condition to do it.

One cannot mend a delicate piece of mechanism by violent methods, and no machine made by man is as fine as the human body.

The use of pills, salts, castor-oil and strong cathartic medicines is the violent method. The use of the herb tonic laxative,

Lane's Family Medicine

is the method adopted by intelligent people.

Headache, backache, indigestion, constipation, skin diseases—all are benefited immediately by the use of this medicine.

Druggists sell it at 25c. and 50c.

PHIL N.
Marks

[illegible] Store, [illegible] Avenue, Dixon, Illinois

[illegible] Telephone [illegible]

Roaring Bargains for April

Have made a Lucky Purchase of Two Large Retail Stocks of High Grade Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Hosiery, etc., will be sold QUICK FOR CASH at half regular prices:

Men's Suits..........$3.50 up
Boys' Suits.........98c up
Men's Corduroy Pants..$1.15 up
Men's Working Pants 65c,75c,85c
Men's Striped Overalls.....38c

We have many other Bargains to numerous to mention. Watch for Big Ad. this week.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Correct time of all passenger and freight trains leaving Dixon that carry passengers:
Corrected April 16.

South Bound.

No.		
*123	Southern Express	10:23 a. m.
131	Decatur Express	4:00 p. m.
191	Local Freight Train	9:45 a. m.

North Bound.

No.		
132	Ft. Dodge Daily Ex.	9:45 a. m.
*124	Local Mail	5:50 p. m.
192	Local Freight	12:45 p. m.

*Daily.
Other trains daily except Sunday.
L. BACKUS,
Ticket Agent I. C. R. R.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RY.

Correct time of all passenger and freight trains leaving Dixon that carry passengers:

East Bound to Chicago.

No.	Lv. Dixon	Ar. Chicago
4	3:25 a. m.	daily 6:45 a. m.
6	4:52 a. m.	daily 7:30 a. m.
8	6:16 a. m.	daily 8:55 a. m.
2	6:37 a. m.	daily 9:00 a. m.
18*	7:19 a. m. d.ex.Sun	10:10 a. m.
20	10:32 a. m. d.ex.Sun	1:40 p. m.
14	3:50 p. m. d.ex.Sun.	7:10 p. m.
12	6:17 p. m.	daily 8:50 p. m.
16	4:15 p. m. Sun only	7:40 p. m.

West Bound From Chicago.

No.	Lv. Chicago	Ar. Dixon
3	11:00 p. m.	daily 2:09 a. m.
17	Sunday only	12:01 p. m.
13	7:05 a. m. d.ex.Sun	10:26 a. m.
5	10:15 a. m.	daily 12:44 p. m.
19	12:30 p. m. d.ex.Sun	3:44 p. m.
17*	4:00 p. m. d.ex.Sun	6:48 p. m.
15	6:00 p. m.	daily 8:45 p. m.
11	7:00 p. m.	daily 9:18 p. m.
1	8:05 p. m.	daily 10:23 p. m.

*Sterling passenger.

Freights.

No. 801 7:40 a. m. ex. Sun.
Passenger train—Dixon to Peoria.
No. 19 11:15 a. m. Sun. only
Carries passengers from Franklin to Clinton.

E. FLANNERY, Agent.

Mrs. Nellie Blair of Chicago is visiting at the home of Charles Plein.

John Bales of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is visiting with friends and relatives in Dixon.

VALUE OF THE ROADS

Minnesota Leads in Finding Out How Much Her Railways Are Worth.

FIGURES ON A PRICE PER MILE

Then Compares It with the Amount of Their Capitalization.

Finds a Very Wide Difference and Wants More Information—A. B. Stickney Is Given a Hot Roast.

St. Paul, April 23.—Railroad property in Minnesota is valued at $215,000,000 by the Sandberg investigating committee, which has made its report to the Minnesota state senate. This is approximately $27,000 a mile. The property is capitalized to the extent of about $400,000,000, or $50,000 a mile, on an average. The net earnings, according to the committee's findings, averaged over $5,000 a mile last year, or 18 per cent. on the committee's valuation.

Would Do Some More Probing.

The committee, which consists of Senators Sundberg, Cashman, Canestorp, Nelson and Sageng, recommends that a "committee or commission of three be empowered to investigate generally into the capitalization of the railroads of Minnesota and the relation the stocks and bonds bear to the value thereof, and the enactment of such appropriate legislation as the conditions disclosed demand." The text of the report was prepared by James Manahan.

How the Committee Figured.

The report says that to arrive at the cost of reproducing and equipping the different lines in their present condition the committee considered: "First, the original cost of construction; second, the cost of improvements, betterments and equipment added since; third, the cost and character of the lines recently built; fourth, the expense of operating and the earnings under existing rates; fifth, the stocks and bonds and the value and water thereof; sixth, the geography of the line and the judgment displayed in its location."

Roast for A. B. Stickney.

A large section of the report is devoted to a drastic review of the Chicago Great Western. This road it says, "was built by A. B. Stickney, who raised the funds by acquiring, organizing, reorganizing and "Harrimanizing" divers and sundry corporations of Minnesota, Iowa and Illinois." The capitol stock and funded debt of the road is $148,668 per mile, and the committee figures it valued at about one-fifth that, or $28,000 a mile.

Put in Too Much Water.

In its last report the company certifies that line and equipment costs $86,931 per mile, and in the detail of its statement there is an item, "purchase of constructed road, $60,064.03 per mile." This would mean $50,000,000 for the whole line. In 1891 there was reported for "purchase of constructed roads, $6,313,191.52." It was then 815 miles long. "Fifteen years later," says the committee, "this elastic item had been stretched to $50,366,144.28, but the whole line had shrunk sixty miles in length. It had been watered too much."

PRESIDENT FINLEY'S REMARKS

Railway Income Will Not Suffice for Betterments and Extensions.

Memphis, Tenn., April 23. — W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway company, made a notable address at a banquet given in honor of himself and other prominent railroad men at the Hotel Gayoso by John H. Watkins, the newly elected president of the Memphis Railroad Terminal association. Watkins invited 100 representative business men to meet his guests.

After a plea for fair treatment of the railways Finley pointed out the utter inadequacy of railway income to provide funds for betterments and extensions, showing that if every dollar of the net income of the Southern railway from its organization had been used for this purpose it would have amounted to only about $3,000 per mile, whereas the road has actually spent, or contracted to spend, for capitalized betterments and improvements more than $80,000,000, or within a fraction of $14,000 per mile on its present mileage.

He showed that adequate funds could be obtained only by borrowing, and that every attack on the earning power of a railway through legislation reducing arbitrarily its charges or imposing onerous and restrictive conditions on its operation is an attack on its ability to maintain and improve its service and reacts on those it is intended to benefit.

Referring to the proposition to reduce passenger fares in the southern states as an illustration of the character of legislation that cripples the ability of a railway to perform service and improve its facilities Finley pointed out that passenger rates that might be profitable in states with dense population and heavy passenger traffic, like Massachusetts, New York, or Ohio, would be impossible in states like Tennessee and Mississippi.

Japs Have a Good Field Gun.

Tokio, April 23. — The new field gun with which the Japanese artillery is being armed has an effective range of about 8,500 yards. Each gun costs $5,000.

ROYALTY TAKEN FOR BEGGARS

King Edward and Queen Alexandria Have a Laughable Experience at Naples.

Naples, April 23. — The king and queen of England, who arrived here on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, spent the day in sightseeing. Their majesties approached the Church of Santa Chiara with the intention of visiting the edifice, and a member of the royal party knocked on the door for admittance. A monk came to the door, and thinking those outside were beggars did not trouble to open it, but called out so they might hear: "Begone in peace; there is nothing for you here."

This remark amused King Edward immensely and he laughed heartily. The visitors then knocked again and explained that they desired to visit the church, but the sacristan, irritated at their persistence, shouted out: "Don't bother me; this is no time for sightseeing. The brothers are at dinner." At this moment General Salsa, who was passing, recognized the visiting sovereigns and peremptorily ordered the monk to open the door. This he did, and when he learned the identity of those who had knocked for admittance his embarrassment knew no bounds.

PRESIDENT CONDEMNED

Organized Labor Resents His Reference to Moyer and Haywood—Also Condemns a Judge.

Indianapolis, April 23.—The Central Labor Union, of this city, adopted a resolution condemning President Roosevelt for his reference to Moyer and Haywood in a letter to Representative Sherman, of New York. The resolution concludes: "Resolved by the Central Labor Union, of Indianapolis, that we condemn these utterances as being unfair and unjust, and that they reflect no credit on the man who insistently cries for a square deal."

A resolution was also adopted condemning the action of Federal Judge A. B. Anderson in ordering the sale of the property of a union machinist involved in a recent strike in this city to pay the court costs in an injunction case. A committee was appointed looking to further action against Judge Anderson.

IN THE "POISON SQUAD"

Nine Negroes to Have Molasses Tried on Them to See if It Is Unwholesome.

New Orleans, April 23.—Announcement is made that nine negro inmates of the parish jail will be used by the state board of health in a five weeks' test to learn whether sugar molasses, as it has been manufactured in Louisiana for many years, is injurious to human health.

Sulphuric acid is used in the Louisiana process, and the use of this chemical was recently stopped under an interpretation of the pure food law. The experiment consists in feeding the negroes plenty of molasses and making blood tests. President Irion, of the state board, said that no possible harm could come to the negroes.

Boxing Game at Chicago.

Chicago, April 23.—Boxing is to be resumed in Chicago again under certain restrictions after being under the ban for over two years. Announcement is made by the Chicago Athletic association that the wrestling bouts scheduled for April 27 had been canceled and that boxing bouts would be substituted. The restriction is the absence of a referee and a decision, so that bets cannot be made.

Secretary Taft at Home.

Washington, April 23.—Secretary of War Taft and party have arrived at Washington after an absence of exactly a month, on a trip that included Panama, Cuba and Porto Rico. The secretary and Mrs. Taft were immediately driven to their residence.

Not for the Penny Solons.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 23.—Blurstone, of Allegheny county, offered a resolution in the house asking President Roosevelt to be a candidate for a second elective term as president. The resolution was defeated by a viva voce vote, without debate.

Balloon Goes Forty Miles an Hour.

Matawan, N. J., April 23.—A balloon which left Philadelphia at 12.15 p. m. landed here at 2:15 p. m., having covered the sixty miles in an hour and a half. In the balloon were A. H. Hawley, a New York broker, and Arthur T. Atherholt, of Philadelphia.

Carriage Drivers on Strike.

Toronto, Ont., April 23. — About two hundred carriage drivers are idle here as a result of the employers refusing to grant their demands for an advance of $1 a week, 25 cents an hour overtime and a "closed shop."

SCORES ON THE BALL FIELD

Chicago, April 23. — Following are the base ball scores:

League: At Brooklyn—Philadelphia 8, Brooklyn 0; at Boston—New York 1, Boston 0; at St. Louis—Pittsburg 8, St. Louis 2; at Chicago—Cincinnati 2, Chicago 3.

American: At Philadelphia—Washington 7, Philadelphia 8; at Detroit—Cleveland 1, Detroit 9; at New York—Boston 7, New York 8.

Association: At Toledo—Milwaukee 7, Toledo 4; at Columbus—St. Paul 2, Columbus 7; at Louisville—Minneapolis 9, Louisville 0, at Indianapolis—Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 0.

Western: At Des Moines—Pueblo 2, Des Moines 5; at Lincoln—Omaha 5, Lincoln 7; at Sioux City—Denver 2, Sioux City 5.

HELP NEEDED IN CHINA

Famine Period to Last Until Harvest Time—Loud Call for Large Donations at Once.

Shanghai, April 23.—At a meeting of 400 foreigners preparatory to the missionary conference the following resolution was adopted: "Authoritative reports force us to recognize that the worst part of the famine period will be from now until harvest time, and that 2,500,000 starving persons are not reached by the relief committee.

"We express our thanks to the American people for aid sent, and to the Red Cross society and others in America, and to Consul Rodgers, of Shanghai, for aid in collecting and forwarding relief. We appeal to America for large donations to meet immediate needs. Freightage and supervision of the distribution of gifts is assured." The meeting also adopted similar appeals to other countries.

What Was She Shooting For?

Paris, April 23.—The woman named Allemagne who made an attempt upon the life of Pierre Merlou, who was at one time minister of finance and who is now minister of France to Peru, in this city last November, has been acquitted by a jury of the charge of attempted murder. The woman undoubtedly shot at Merlou and hit him. She also admitted shooting, saying she wanted revenge.

Had Been Struck by a Train.

Janesville, Wis., April 23.—The body of a man found in the river six miles south of the city was identified as George Liepold, of Bradford, Pa. Liepold, who was about 50 years of age, had evidently been struck by a train while on the bridge and knocked into the river.

Gimbel Dies of His Wounds.

New York, April 23.—Benedict Gimbel, the Philadelphia merchant, charged with an offense against a boy, died in St. Mary's hospital at Hoboken of wounds he inflicted on himself in an attempt to suicide. His body has been forwarded to Philadelphia.

THE MARKETS

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, April 22.

Following were the quotations on the Chicago Board of Trade today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May ...	$ .78¾	$ .79	$ .78	$ .78¾
July ...	.81¼	.81⅝	.80⅝	.80⅝
Sept. ...	.82⅝	.83⅜	.82¼	.82⅝
Dec. ...	.84⅝	.84⅞	.84	.84⅝
Corn—				
May ...	.48⅛	.48⅛	.47⅝	.47⅞
July ...	.45⅝	.48⅝	.47⅞	.48⅛
Sept. ...	.49	.49⅛	.48⅜	.48⅞
Oats—				
May ...	.44⅛	.44¼	.43⅝	.43⅝
July ...	.41⅛	.41½	.40⅝	.40⅞
Sept. ...	.35⅝	.36⅞	.35½	.35⅝
Pork—				
May ...	15.70	15.75	15.70	15.75
July ...	15.80	15.92	15.80	15.92
Lard—				
May ...	8.02½	8.05	8.02½	8.05
July ...	8.72½	8.80	8.72½	8.80
Sept. ...	8.87½	8.90	8.87½	8.92
Short Ribs—				
May ...	8.47½	8.50	8.47½	8.50
July ...	8.62½	8.67½	8.62½	8.67½
Sept. ...	8.75	8.80	8.72	8.80

Cash sales—Winter wheat—By sample: No. 2 red, 79@79¼c; No. 3 red, 77@78c; No. 2 hard, 77¼@79½c; No. 3 hard, 70@76c. Spring wheat—By sample: No. 1 northern, 83@86c; No. 2 northern, 81@85c; No. 3 spring, 77@84c. Corn—By sample, ¼@½c higher; No. 2, 46⅛@47c; No. 3 yellow, 47c; No. 3 yellow, 47c; No. 4, 44½@45c. Oats—By sample, ⅛c lower; No. 2, 41⅛c; No. 2 white, 44⅝c; No. 3 white, 40½@43⅛c; No. 4 white, 39@42c.

Live Stock, Poultry and Hay.

Chicago, April 22.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 40,000. Sales ranged at $6.62½@6.65 for choice to prime heavy, $6.60@6.65 for good to prime mixed, $6.62½@6.77½ for butcher weights, $5.40@6.60 for poor to prime pigs, and $5.75@6.25 for stags.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 20,000. Quotations ranged at $6.50@6.85 for prime fat steers, $5.75@6.50 for good to choice steers, $4.25@5.00 for good to choice cows, $4.50@5.25 for prime heifers, $3.75@4.60 for good to choice bulls, $5.75@6.50 for good to choice calves, $4.65@5.25 for selected feeders, and $3.60@4.60 for fair to good stockers.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 28,000. Quotations ranged at $8.50@8.75 for good to choice lambs, $6.75@7.50 for shorn lambs, $7.00@7.75 for good to prime native wethers, $6.00@6.40 for shorn sheep, $6.50@6.40 for good to prime native ewes, and $5.50@7.25 for plain to fair mutton ewes.

Live poultry—Turkeys, per lb, 12c; chickens, fowls, 12½c; springs, 12½c; roosters, 8c; geese, $5.00@7.00; ducks, 14c.

Hay—Receipts 456 tons; shipments, 107 tons. Choice timothy at $19.00@19.50; No. 1 at $16.50@17.50; No. 2 at $14.50@15.50; No. 3 at $12.50@13.50. Choice prairie at $12.50@13.00; No. 1 at $10.00@11.00; No. 2 at $8.50@9.00; No. 3 at $8.00@8.50; No. 4 at $7.00@8.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 22.

Dunning and Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows: Cattle—Receipts 150 cars; market strong; exporters, $5.75@6.25; butchers, $4.50@5.40; shipping, $5.25@6.00; heifers, $4.75@5.25; cows, $3.50@4.50. Hogs—Receipts 90 cars; market slow; heavy, $6.90@6.95; yorkers, $6.95; pigs, $6.90. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 90 cars; market slow; wool lambs, $8.75; clipped, $7.40@7.00; clipped yearlings, $6.50@7.00; wethers, $6.00@6.40; ewes, $5.50@6.00. Veals — Market steady; best, $7.25.

STILL WANT THE FEE

School Officials Enter Suit to Secure a Fee That Has Been Discontinued.

STATE WILL FIGHT THE ACTION

Trolley to Run Across the State—Lets Wealth Go for Love—Pardoned Out of Jail.

Springfield, Ill., April 23.—Mandamus proceedings against the state treasurer to compel that official to pay to the county superintendents of schools a fee of $1 per day for visiting the schools of their district will be filed at the June term of the supreme court. Prior to 1905, under the state law, county superintendents of schools were entitled to collect a fee of $1 per day while visiting schools in their jurisdiction. In 1905 the legislature passed a law putting county superintendents on a strictly salary basis.

State Is Ready for Action.

The state has already prepared a brief in the case, in which the attorney general gives as his opinion that following the enactment of the law in 1905 all laws providing for fees are repealed. It is said that C. E. Easterday, of Vandalia, county superintendent of Fayette county schools, is the one in whose name the suit will be brought. The case is one in which a great deal of interest is being taken as nearly every county superintendent in the state is directly interested.

New Trolley Line Licensed.

Springfield, Ill., April 23.—An electric railroad from Terre Haute, Ind., to Quincy, Ill., and St. Louis, has been licensed to incorporate by the secretary of state. The road is the St. Louis, Terre Haute and Quincy Traction company, principal office Springfield; capital stock, $25,000. The road is to be constructed from a point in Illinois opposite Terre Haute, Ind., through the counties of Adams, Pike, Scott, Greene, Macoupin, Sangamon, Montgomery, Shelby, Coles, Cumberland, Clark, Fayette, Bond and Madison, to Venice and Quincy, Ill.

In Memory of a Legislator.

Springfield, Ill., April 23.—Memorial exercises in respect to the memory of the late Representative Daniel V. McDonough, of Chicago, who died a few weeks ago, will be held in the assembly chamber tomorrow noon. At that time a programme of song and addresses of eulogy will be delivered.

PREFERS LOVE TO MONEY

Married to Her Sweetheart Although It Deprives Her of a Share in an Estate.

Mattoon, Ill., April 23.—The marriage of Miss Alta Clark and Charles Nichols deprived the bride of any share in the estate of her father, William Clark, who lived in Chrisman, Edgar county. Several years ago the couple desired to marry, but owing to the objections of the girl's father, the ceremony did not take place. Nichols later married another girl, Miss Glass, of Edgar, who became jealous of her husband's attentions to Miss Clark, and obtained a divorce.

In an effort to prevent his daughter marrying the divorced man after his death, the bride's father added a codicil to his will, which provides that should the young lady ever marry Nichols she would forfeit her right to share in the estate. The young couple decided to sacrifice the property, and were married.

Enterprise of Old Soldiers.

Mattoon, Ill., April 23.—The old soldiers of Arcola and some of the older citizens have rented a building and have opened a "bureau of information." Any one wishing to know the news and have a difficult question answered may call and will be given the information desired. A justice of the peace has been established in the office and will dispense justice and answer legal questions. No swearing, drinking or gambling will be permitted in the room.

First Case for Illinois.

Bloomington, Ill., April 23.—What is said to be the first case on record in Illinois of a governor pardoning a prisoner from a county jail goes to the credit of the present Illinois executive. Governor Deneen pardoned James Conden, a mechanic, who was given a six months' sentence for stealing some tools. As his previous character was good and his family was in need an appeal to the governor was acted upon favorably.

He Laid It to "That Woman."

Jacksonville, Ill., April 23. — J. R. Kech, of Sullivan, Ill., a patient at the central hospital for the insane, committed suicide by jumping in the reservoir. He left a note stating that he would kill himself, as he could not longer resist the hypnotic influences of "that woman." No information could be found regarding the woman.

Robbery and Murder Suspected.

Cairo, Ill., April 23.—No new developments in the disappearance of P. H. Strawhun, the general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, whose coat was found on the river bank, have been brought to light. Union labor men believe he was robbed and murdered and his body thrown into the river.

Indianans After Oil Lands.

Bloomington, Ill., April 23.—Representatives of Indiana capitalists are in Macon and McLean counties securing leases on farm lands with a view of boring for oil or gas.

HARVARD TAKES THE LEAD

Will Try to Raise the Money to Carry Out the Editor Stead Peace Pilgrimage Plan.

Cambridge, Mass., April 23.—In spite of the refusal of the presiding officer, Professor Hugo Munsterburg, to put the motion a mass meeting of Harvard students in the Union indorsed William T. Stead's plan of sending a peace delegation from this country to Europe, and furthered Stead's request that Harvard should take the lead in raising money for the movement by the appointment of a college committee to consider the matter.

Professor Munsterburg said that the meeting which Stead had just addressed was a chance gathering and not a representative one, as far as Harvard was concerned, and he added that he would leave the chair before he would put such a motion. When he stepped from the platform Professor William James took his place and the plan was quickly adopted and the committee appointed.

TROUBLE IS DEAD CERTAIN

Strike of Coke Workers, Who Have Surrounded the Furnaces—Coke Left to Ruin.

Irwin, Pa., April 23.—About 800 men employed at the Larimer coke ovens of the United States Steel Corporation went on strike for a 10 per cent. increase in wages. Two hundred ovens were ready to be drawn, but they were left burning by the men. The strikers, who were ordered off the company's property, immediately surrounded the plant.

Special police are guarding the ovens. The local officials say men will be brought from the Connellsville region to operate the plant, in which event trouble is feared, as the strikers, a majority of whom are foreigners, are in an ugly mood.

WAS DOUBTLESS "UNAMIMOUS"

The Way a New Provisional Government Was Formed the Other Day for Honduras.

Puerto Cortez, Honduras, April 17, via New Orleans, April 23. — A new provisional government of Honduras has been organized as follows, according to telegraphic dispatches arriving here from Tegucigalpa: President, General Miguel R. Davila; minister of war, General Dionisio Gutierrez; minister of the treasury, General Miguel O. Bustillo; minister of justice, Dr. F. C. Flallos; minister of the interior, Colonel Ignacio Castro; vice president and minister of public works, M. B. Rosales.

The telegram said that this government was formed by "unanimous consent."

They Call It "Preposterous."

Concord, N. H., April 23.—Friends of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy denounce as "preposterous" and "beyond consideration" the proposal to permit six persons to talk to Mrs. Eddy, without restrictions, in order to be able to testify intelligently as to her mental condition. As it is now no one is permitted to see or talk to her except a few of her lawyers and friends.

Union Will Sue Gotham.

New York, April 23.—The Dock Builders' union is about to make an attempt to collect from the city a sum approximating $200,000 which, it is said, is due to about 300 of its members. The men, it is alleged, were compelled to work ten hours a day during a period of about five years when the law of the state provides for an eight-hour day.

Conservatives Win in Spain.

Madrid, April 23.—The returns from the elections of members of the chamber of deputies are all in, and show a sweeping victory for the Conservatives. Out of a total of 404 seats in the chamber Conservatives have been elected to 250, the Liberals elected 62, the Republicans and Catalanists 56 and other political groups 31.

Buried in the Same Grave.

Clifton Forge, Va., April 23.—Miss Mabel Pendleton and Stuart Gay, the young couple who started for Washington on Thursday last to be married, have been buried side by side here, Gay's body having been recovered Sunday night.

Jap Cruisers for Jamestown.

Gibraltar, April 23.—The Japanese cruisers Tsukuba and Chitose after a warm welcome here have left for England on their way to Jamestown, where they will represent the Japanese government at the Jamestown exposition.

Consideration for the Japs.

London, April 23.—The admiralty has issued orders forbidding any naval band to play selections from Sullivan's "Mikado" during the coming visit to England of Prince Sadaeru Fushimi, a cousin of the emperor of Japan.

NEWS FACTS IN OUTLINE

Only four jurors have yet been obtained to try Ruef, the alleged 'Frisco grafter.

President Roosevelt will leave Washington June 12 for his summer home at Oyster Bay.

The flooding of the Homestake mine at Lead, S. D., has begun for the purpose of extinguishing the fire which broke out in the 500-foot level four weeks ago.

General Horace Porter, of New York, is the first of the United States delegates to The Hague conference to leave for Europe.

District Attorney Jerome says that he has no intention of either asking for or consenting to a change of venue for the next trial of Harry K. Thaw.

NEW ALDERMEN ARE INSTALLED

INTERESTING SCENES ATTEND THE OPENING OF NEW OFFICIAL YEAR.

GAGE HAS FLOWERS FOR BOVEY

Most of Mayor Edwards' Appointments Left for Regular May Meeting.

From Saturday's Telegraph

Mayor Edwards, City Clerk Grover and City Treasurer Gray did not take the oath of office last night at the city council meeting. The aldermen, M. Gaffney of the First; R. Bovey, of the Second; Louis Stephan, of the Third; Sherman Frisby, of the Fourth, and B. Frank Downing, of the Fifth wards, were called up before the mayor and took the oath of office.

Attorney James W. Watts also took the oath of office as city attorney for the next two years.

The session was a meeting of friendly feeling and good fellowship. The meeting of the old council was exceedingly brief. During this session the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Receive Their Stars.

The first alderman to take the oath of office was Richard C. Bovey, of the Second ward. Mr. Bovey's promises to fulfill the duties of the office were heard all over the hall. Immediately after each new alderman was sworn in, the retiring aldermen stepped up and leading their successors to their seats in the council chamber, pinned the stars on each man and after saying good-bye walked quietly out of the council chamber and left for their homes.

The Retiring Aldermen.

There is always some sadness at the session when the new aldermen are sworn in and the retiring aldermen take their leave. The three retiring aldermen were Geo. Schorr of the Second, Charles G. Smith of the Fourth and James N. Sterling of the Fifth wards. Each of these three men did good service as members of the city council. Ex-Alderman Sterling closed a seven years' term. He was always present in his seat in the session when important matters came up for discussion. He has made a record which will bear the most rigid investigation. Mr. Schorr, during his administration, always stood up for the Second ward, and it is safe to say that that ward never had a more efficient alderman that was ex-Alderman George Schorr. He was fearless and cared not where he hit when he struck. If a proposition was not right, Alderman Schorr was on his feet in a second and fought for what he thought was the right thing. That was Schorr at every turn of the game.

Ex-Alderman Charles G. Smith made a painstaking and conscientious member of the council. As a member of the board of local improvements, he was always looking for the best interests of the entire city. He cared not for place or person, what he desired to do always was to please the greatest number of people. Mr. Smith left the council chamber last night knowing full well that he had always done his duty as he saw it. No man ever served in the city council who did not make an enemy or two, but it is not saying too much to say that the three retiring aldermen made as few enemies as any other three men did who served a term in the council.

Gage's Manly Act.

Ex-Alderman Alonzo I. Gage did the most manly and kindly act in the session that has been done in the council in years, if not the first time it was done in the history of the city council of Dixon. Immediately after the aldermen had taken the oath and were in their seats, Mr. Gage asked permission to say a few words to the council.

Everyone present wondered what Mr. Gage had to say. But they soon found out. The ex-alderman walked down the aisle carrying a box, and when he approached the desk of Alderman Bovey, stopped and placing the box upon the alderman's desk opened it and holding up a bouquet of beautiful flowers, said in substance:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen of the Council—I take pleasure this evening in saying that at the beginning of the aldermanic campaign in the Second ward, Mr. Bovey and myself shook hands and agreed to conduct a clean campaign. Mr. Bovey has done that, and in order to show my appreciation, I take great pleasure in presenting Alderman Bovey with this bouquet of flowers."

Mr. Gage was too much affected to proceed further, and amid the applause of the member and others present, he walked from the council chamber.

Alderman Bovey for a few minutes was so much disturbed that he found it impossible to say a word in response. Pulling himself together, finally, the youngest alderman in the council arose and in a few well chosen words thanked his opponent, Mr. Gage, for his act of appreciation. It was a scene in the life of Alderman Bovey which he will remember as long as he lives. It was a beautiful thing for ex-Alderman Gage to do.

This act of Mr. Gage gave Alderman Bovey an opportunity to be the first of the newly elected aldermen to address the council.

Bonds Are Approved.

The bonds of the mayor, city attorney, city clerk and city treasurer were presented to the council, read by the clerk and approved, and ordered placed on file. The attorney's bond is for $3,000; the clerk's for $10,000 as clerk and $10,000 as ex-officio collector; the treasurer's for $75,000 as treasurer of the city and $1,000 as custodian of the cemetery endowment fund; the mayor's bond is for $3,000.

The annual reports of Clerk Bardwell and Treasurer Mead were presented to the council and both were referred to the finance committee for its consideration and will not be acted upon by the council until the next regular meeting.

Mayor Edwards will present and read his annual report at the next regular meeting of the council.

Board of Local Improvements.

The board of local improvements for the ensuing year will consist of the mayor and Alderman Stephan and Henry Schmidt.

Gonnerman Head of Finance.

Alderman Edward E. Gonnerman was appointed chairman of the new finance committee. The other two members are Alderman Henry Schmidt and Louis Stephan.

Council at Bazaar.

Mayor Edwards and the council received an invitation to attend the baseball bazaar at the close of last night's session of the council. They attended in a body and for a few minutes took in all the sights

Address Council.

Mayor Edwards made a few brief remarks during the session, thanking the retiring members for their share of the work done during the administration. He hoped that the new aldermen would remember the oath taken by them, and that each would so conduct himself during the next two years that his constituents would be pleased to return him to the council for another term.

Alderman Martin Gannon also had a few words to say about his three colleagues. He spoke well of them during their terms of office and stated that he knew they had done their duty. He also stated that when the older members of the council got the kindergarten under control the new council would move right along as if nothing had happened.

Good Working Council.

The new council starts out with bright prospects. It is a good working council; a fine representative body of men. Several of the new members are young in years, but they are composed of good material to make good aldermen. Mr. Bovey is the youngest, being but 26 years of age. Mr. Downing can go him only one year better, being 27 on his last birthday. The three old heads of the present council are Aldermen Stephan, Gaffney and Gannon. Alderman Schmidt is not far behind. These four men are careful and conservative enough to keep the young members in check, and will see that they walk in the straight and narrow way. If there is any speechmaking to do, Aldermen Gannon and Gaffney will see that they do it, and not the younger members.

Ex-City Attorney John S. Dornblaser last night turned over his office to James W. Watts, and he has made an efficient city attorney. He was a hard worker; conscientious and sincere in all he did during his administration. He was master of details of the office and left a record that speaks volumes for his ability as an attorney. The new city attorney, Mr. Watts, is an able lawyer and will do his part well; he will find that all the legal matters of the city are in excellent condition. He will make the city an able and careful attorney.

On motion of Alderman Gaffney the council adjourned, after a very interesting and pleasant session.

Miss Helen Brinton is home from the South.